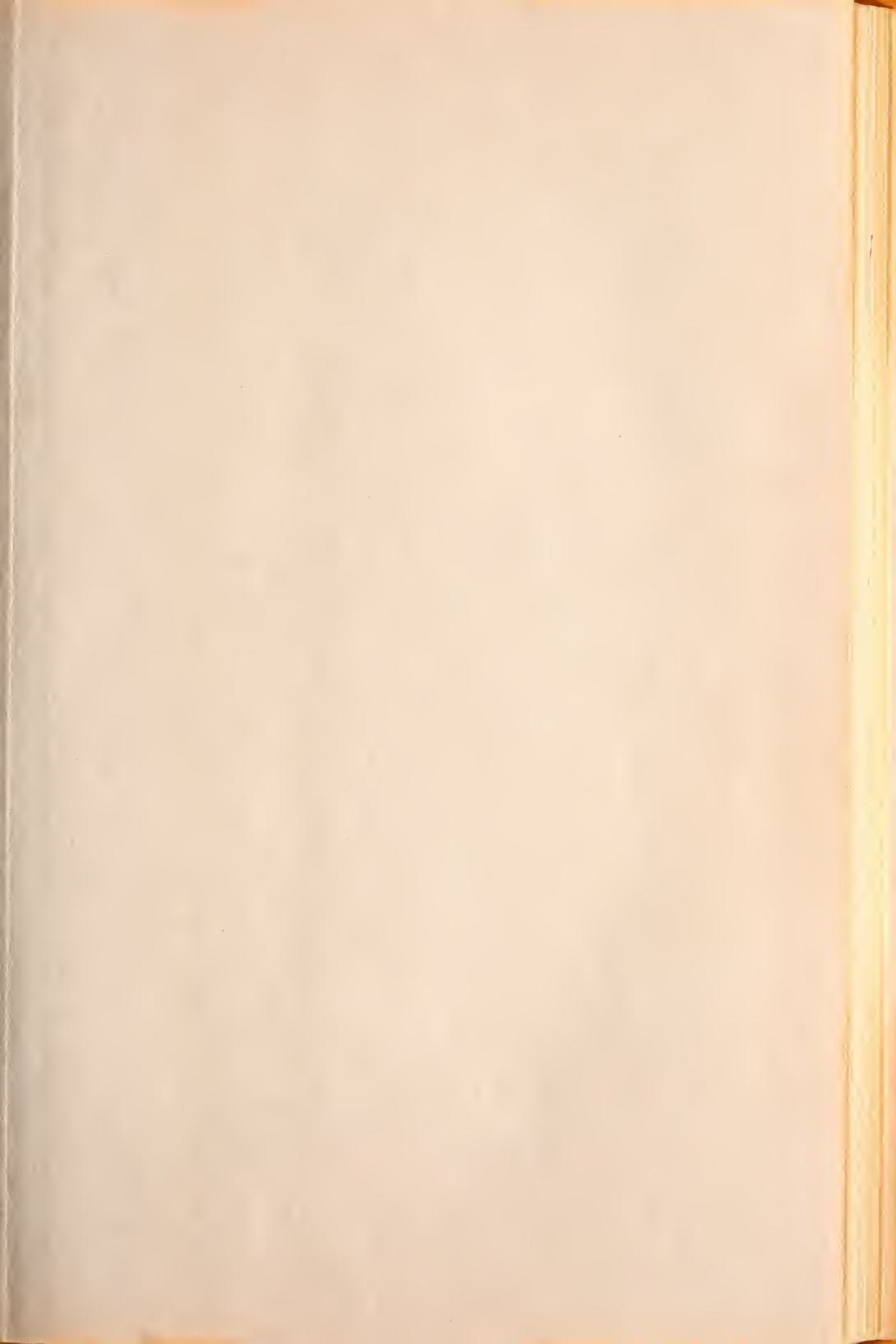




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PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

R E P O R T

OF A COMMITTEE OF THE

American Social Science Association,

AT THE GENERAL SESSION

IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

MAY, 1875.

B O S T O N :

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1875.



PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

R E P O R T

1866--1877 ((25th Report of KSB substituted
for 5th Report of APh))

B O S T O N :

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1875.



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MAY, 1875.

B O S T O N :

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS, 34 SCHOOL STREET.

1875.

DEAR SIR, — I send you the following copy of the Report of a Committee of the American Social Science Association, which was read at the four days' meeting recently held in Detroit, Michigan, which will soon be published with the full proceedings of that Convention.

It will be seen that they strongly recommend organizing an Association, to produce, at one central place, all the maps, charts, globes, printing of all books, all school apparatus, writing-boards of different kinds, slates of different patterns, and every kind of apparatus invented for the blind.

On the last leaf of the cover I have added a statement of the object and present organization of the American Social Science Association, as some may not be aware of the broad ground of usefulness it is occupying and the great social benefits it is accomplishing.

S. P. RUGGLES.

BOSTON, June, 1875.

REPORT.

Mr. SANBORN read the following Report, prepared by President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, on behalf of a committee consisting of himself, Henry Villard, and George T. Angell, on the subject of

"PRINTING FOR THE BLIND."

The undersigned were appointed a committee to examine the educational apparatus for the use of the blind which has been invented within the past few years by Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of Boston, and to consider the proposition which he made to the superintendents of Blind Asylums in 1871. They have attended to this duty, and have the honor to present the following Report:—

With the best appliances now in use, the blind, unless very exceptionally intelligent, read, write, and cipher through the sense of touch, slowly and laboriously. All knowledge which is obtained through reading and writing they therefore acquire painfully; they study Geography, Algebra, and Geometry under heavy disadvantages, and composition, even in their native language, is for them very difficult, because of the time and labor required for the mechanical operation of writing in such a fashion that they can themselves read by the touch what they have written. Moreover, the tools with which the blind now read and write and study Geography and Arithmetic are costly, so that even the best-equipped asylums are but scantily provided with the most indispensable tools.

To improve these appliances materially, and to make them cheap, would therefore be an immense service to the blind; and it is just this service which Mr. Ruggles wishes to render them. It will be most convenient to consider his various inventions under the several heads of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography.

1. *Reading.* The blind read by touching with their fingers raised letters. Neglecting unessential variations there are two

kinds of letters in this country : first, letters which closely resemble in shape the letters used in print for people who see ; and secondly, letters which are made up of points without connecting lines. The first kind was introduced, and has been widely disseminated, by the Perkins Institution, at South Boston, Massachusetts ; the best examples of the second are the Braille letters for writing, and the letters introduced by the New York Institution for the Blind for both printing and writing. The Boston letter has the advantage of being easily read by those who see, and it has been used in a large number of books ; but there is no question that the point letters are much easier to read by touch, and that a considerably larger proportion of blind people can learn to read them with facility than can learn to read the Boston letter. It may be doubted whether the point alphabets already in use are the best possible, but it cannot be doubted that they are superior to the Boston letters. In reading the Boston letters the blind feel only the corners and extremities of the letters, not their whole outlines. Sharply raised, isolated points are much easier to feel with distinctness than the ends and angles of lines. One objection which has been urged against the Braille and New York characters is that they cannot be easily read by the eye, so that teachers who can see are put to some inconvenience by using with their blind pupils books printed in these characters. The objection is not a forcible one ; but Mr. Ruggles has found a way to meet it by making a point alphabet which is superimposed upon a lower embossed Roman letter, each character presents prominent points for the touch, and lower but perfectly distinct lines for the sight.

The number of books printed for the blind is relatively very small, on account of the costliness of printing in embossed characters. Stereotyping is the only available method of preserving for future use the pages once composed ; and the ordinary mode of stereotyping locks up so much metal that the books printed from the plates become very costly, inasmuch as large editions are never needed, and the demand is slow at the best. Mr. Ruggles has invented a method of stereotyping plates of embossed characters which is so easy and cheap that everything printed for the blind might be stereotyped at once, and so preserved in a permanent form. The amount of metal used in his process is not more than one fifth of that required in the ordinary process of stereotyping, yet the plates are durable and perfectly adapted to their purpose.

The process is applicable to any embossed alphabet, whether in points or lines, but not to the type used for persons who see. In printing for the blind Mr. Ruggles would stereotype every page as soon as it was set up and corrected, so that a very small quantity of type would suffice for a book, however large, and that small amount would never be put into the press. Indeed, with Mr. Ruggles' method it would be cheaper to stereotype a book for the blind than to print it in any other way. In elementary schools for blind children the stereotype plates themselves would be exceedingly useful in giving lessons which are so often repeated that the prominences upon paper sheets would soon be flattened by the pressure of many fingers. Thus, the alphabets, the first lessons in reading, the Multiplication Table, and the Table of Weights and Measures might well be presented to the pupils on metal plates.

2. *Writing.* Intelligent blind persons can learn to write the ordinary running hand so that persons who see can read it. In writing this character they use a pasteboard guide of the size of a large sheet of paper. This board contains, at the proper intervals for lines of writing, depressions which guide the fingers of the writer in forming the letters and carrying the lines of writing across the sheet of paper which is placed upon the board. Mr. Ruggles has devised a method of making these pasteboard guides in two different patterns with the utmost accuracy, and at the same time very cheaply, so that they could be sold at four or five cents apiece, which is a small fraction of their present cost.

This writing, however, cannot be read by the blind, and it is of the utmost importance that the blind should be taught a handwriting which they can read themselves. That the blind should receive a large part of their instruction through the ear by oral teaching is inevitable; now, persons who can see have great difficulty in learning much from lectures alone, without aid from books or specimens, unless they can take notes of the lectures, and study these notes afterwards by themselves. To apprehend is one thing: to digest, remember, and reproduce is another; and mere apprehension is the least precious part of the complex processes which make up mental training. In order that they may assimilate the instruction which they receive by the ear the blind need a handwriting which they can read by touch. The Braille point-writing, which has been extensively adopted in Europe, answers this purpose well, though it is far from compact, and on that account is not well adapted

for printing. The New York system of point writing and printing, advocated by Mr. William B. Wait, Superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind, gives the blind an available handwriting, and being more compact than the Braille writing, can be advantageously used in printing also. It is no trifling advantage of the New York system that the same characters are used for both printing and writing; for the organs of touch work so slowly, when compared with the eye, that the fewer the characters the blind must learn to distinguish the better, although of course it would be easier to learn many plain characters than a few obscure ones. Both the Braille and the New York alphabets are punched upon paper by means of a style which is held in the hand, and is guided by a metallic frame placed over the paper, the paper being held upon a back-board made of grooved metal, or of wood covered with cloth. These frames or guides are absolutely essential to both systems of writing, and upon the merits of their construction the success of either system entirely depends. The frames used in the two systems are analogous, though not alike. Mr. Ruggles has greatly improved, and at the same time cheapened, the Braille writing frame. The metallic guide of this frame in its common form holds but two lines of writing, and therefore requires frequent shifting down the page. Mr. Ruggles's guide covers the whole page, and is, of course, much more convenient. With the ordinary Braille writing-frame only one side of the paper can be used; with Mr. Ruggles's frame both sides can be used, and the writing will be equally legible, or rather tangible, on both sides of the sheet. This economy is effected by a simple contrivance analogous to that of the register in common printing. The cost of writing-frames is of consequence, because every instructed blind person should have one in common use. The New York frame now costs \$3.50, and the ordinary Braille frame not less. Mr. Ruggles's frame for the Braille writing is much less expensive.

The Institutions for the Blind in this country have too much neglected instruction in point-writing. At the Perkins Institution at South Boston, certainly a leading Institution for the Blind, instruction in point handwriting is not included in the course of studies. At a meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held at Batavia, N. Y., in August, 1874, the following resolution was adopted:—

“Resolved, that it is the duty of each superintendent to acquaint himself fully and practically with the Braille, the New York, and

other systems of alphabet writing and musical notation for the blind, in order that he may be prepared to form an intelligent opinion as to their respective merits as systems." This resolution implies that the superintendents of Blind Asylums, or some of them, were in August last not acquainted with these systems. The committee are inclined to agree with Mr. Wait in his emphatic statement that "the use of tangible written language is indispensable to the proper instruction and training of the blind. Without it, no system of education can be complete; without it, no school can efficiently prosecute its work." *

3. *Arithmetic.* — The blind generally use in ciphering a metallic or wooden frame full of square holes, into which type, bearing in some cases the common figures and in others certain conventional signs for the digits, are inserted. The metallic frames are heavy and costly, and they blacken the fingers; the wooden frames are expensive and fragile. Mr. Ruggles makes out of a thin block of wood with a zinc top a light, durable, and clean frame full of pentagonal holes, and in this frame, instead of nine or ten kinds of type, he uses type of but one sort. Projecting upwards on the edge of one end of this pentagonal type is a raised point, and on the edge of the other end a raised line. The point, in the five positions which the pentagon supplies, gives five tangible characters, and the line in the five positions gives the other five of the ten needed to indicate 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. A few more type give all the additional characters needed for solving algebraical problems. Although Mr. Ruggles considers the pentagonal hole and the single pentagonal type better than any contrivance now in use, yet he can cut with the ingenious machine which makes these frames, oblong, square, round, or hexagonal holes, and yet retain all the merits of his frame, though not those of his pentagonal type. Institutions or individuals preferring the ordinary square type bearing the common figures could use these type in the improved frames.

4. *Geography.* — The appliances for teaching Geography to the blind are globes in wood or papeir-maché, and maps in wood, plaster or paper, on all of which mountains, rivers, seas, towns, natural outlines, and political boundaries are indicated by elevations and depressions, or other tangible marks like pin-heads, screw-heads,

* Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the New York Institution for the Blind for the Year ending September 30, 1874.

parallel embossed lines, and similar devices. The best of all contrivances for imparting a knowledge of natural and political boundaries to the blind is the dissected map, from which the piece representing a country or a continent can be actually taken out and grasped in the hands. We cannot learn the shape of objects by touch alone unless we can embrace them or completely encircle them in our hands; following the outline of a body with the finger will not give an unerring conception of form. Hence the great superiority of dissected maps in wood or other tough material, as a means of informing the blind concerning the subdivisions of the earth's surface, whether natural or artificial. Maps on paper are very useful adjuncts at a later stage. The best equipped Institutions for the Blind are very ill-provided with apparatus for teaching Geography. The Perkins Institution still uses the well-worn globes and wall-maps which were made by Mr. Ruggles more than thirty years ago, when he was in the service of that institution. The New York Institution has good wooden maps for classroom use, some of which are dissected, but it has no paper atlases or other maps for individual ownership and private use. We should think school-children with eyes very poorly equipped unless each one had his own geography and atlas. These two institutions are the oldest in the country, and both have fair resources, partly derived from endowments and partly from the State. Now, wooden dissected maps for the blind ought to be as common and cheap as the dissected puzzles which are sold for the amusement of children who can see. Embossed maps should also be printed for the use of the more advanced students. Mr. Ruggles has demonstrated that such maps can be cheaply printed and made so firm that they will resist much handling.

In carrying on his experiments on embossed alphabets and maps Mr. Ruggles has lately built a new press, being the fifth press which he has constructed expressly for printing for the blind. The first and third of these presses were built for the Perkins Institution, where they were used for more than thirty years. The second press was built for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and the fourth, in 1863, for the American Printing House at Louisville. The new press is larger and more powerful than any of its predecessors, and is especially adapted to produce a large map sheet.

On the 15th of January, 1871, Mr. Ruggles addressed the following proposition to the superintendents of all Institutions for the Blind in the United States: —

“ If all the Institutions for the Blind in the United States will choose a publishing committee, said committee representing all said institutions, whose duty it shall be to decide what books, maps, etc., shall be printed, the number of copies in each edition, and how to be distributed among the different blind people and institutions, I will get up an improved printing establishment, supplied with all the necessary printing-presses, all the type of various kinds for books, maps, and all other work, together with all the conveniences for electrotyping and stereotyping, and also all the appliances necessary for the manufacture of the school apparatus, and all the things needed for the successful operation of the entire mechanical departments of such an establishment, and all at my own expense, without any charge or cost to said committee or institutions, and I will also superintend the same without pay or cost to any one, my sole object being to give to the blind the benefit of all the improvements which I have thought out and perfected within the past ten years, and which I believe will be found to be nearly or quite as much in advance of the present modes of instruction, printing, etc., as the improvements which I made in 1835 were in advance of everything prior to that time.”

Most of the superintendents thus addressed repeatedly expressed the warmest interest in this offer, but no common action was taken by the different institutions, and Mr. Ruggles' generous proposal has thus far been without fruition. At a convention of superintendents of Institutions for the Blind, held at Indianapolis in the summer of 1871, and at a meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held at Boston in August, 1872, committees were appointed to confer with Mr. Ruggles in regard to his proposal, but they found no means of giving effect to Mr. Ruggles' benevolent intentions. At the next meeting of the Association, held in August, 1874, at Batavia, New York, the following resolutions were adopted : —

“ *Resolved*, That the Association hereby express their very high appreciation of the munificent offer made by Mr. S. P. Ruggles, and the earnest desire that his inventions for the benefit of the blind may be made available to the greatest possible number and at the earliest practicable time.

“ *Resolved*, That we believe that the purposes of Mr. Ruggles can be best carried out by a Board of Trust of his own selection, with which we shall be glad to co-operate.”

There is much reason in the last resolution. The work of making books, writing-frames, arithmetic-frames, globes, and maps for the blind is a mechanical business, which, in addition to a thorough knowledge of the wants of the blind, requires ingenuity, manual skill, and familiarity with the processes and resources of many different arts and trades. There is no more propriety in carrying on this mechanical business in a school or asylum for the blind than there would be in manufacturing in a high school or college the books, slates, blackboards, and chalk of which it made use. The qualities which make a good superintendent of an asylum or a good teacher of blind persons are very seldom combined in the same individual with the qualities which go to make a successful head of a machine-shop or of a printing-establishment. There should be in this country a separate corporation, devoted exclusively to manufacturing the implements and books which are needed by the blind, having no purpose whatever of money-making, and conducted in the interest of all the blind and of all the institutions which care for them. The corporation would be, in the main, a charitable corporation, although there is no reason why it should not have some receipts as well as expenses. According to the United States census of 1870, there were then but 20,320 blind persons in the whole country, of whom less than 4,000 were under twenty years of age. It is possible, perhaps probable, that the number is considerably understated, but if, with Mr. F. B. Sanborn, we should add forty per cent to these figures, the number of blind persons in condition to make use of books, maps, writing-frames, etc., would still be too small to make the business of manufacturing these articles remunerative.

It is very desirable that this work of charity should be begun, in accordance with the suggestion of the Association of Instructors of the Blind, by the organization of a permanent corporation which should take advantage of Mr. Ruggles' public-spirited offer to place his skill, his time, and all his inventions and machinery, at the service of the blind. The work of such a corporation, begun with the help and under the guidance of Mr. Ruggles, would become a permanent charity of a very useful sort.

The committee are convinced that endowment would be necessary to carry on the work in a satisfactory manner, and they recommend the Social Science Association to take all measures in their power to promote the organization of the corporation and secure for it an adequate endowment.

American Social Science Association.

5 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

THIS Association, founded in 1865, has for its object to organize and concentrate forces now working at random. A marked feature of the time is the desire to investigate and ameliorate the conditions of human life. But this impulse, too often fitful and ill directed, is apt to defeat itself. Thus, all competent authorities agree that the overflowing and unregulated spirit of charity is one of the most hurtful and dangerous of our social tendencies. The British Association, in successful operation since 1857, aims to propose suggestions of reform for the attention of the ministry. Such an agency appears to be much more necessary in this country, not only from the inefficiency and unsteadiness of executive government, but from the want of connection between the States. Upon the great subjects of Finance, Taxation, Education, Jurisprudence, Health, Charities, Pauperism, Prisons, Railways, Insurance, Police, etc. etc., not to speak of the lack of system in individual States, there are or may be thirty-seven different systems, unconnected and without reference or advantage to each other. To bring into closer relations men of special talents and acquirements in different States, and, while excluding frivolities and crotchets, to establish general principles as against empiricism in the conduct of society, is the purpose for which we ask the sympathy, not only of the friends of humanity but of every lover of his country.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

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V. *Department of Social Economy*, PROF. W. B. ROGERS, *Boston, Chairman*; F. B. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

The fee for membership is \$5, and all are invited to become members who feel an interest in our work. All members are entitled to receive the year's publications of the Association, "The Journal of Social Science" being the principal of these. Seven numbers of this Journal have been issued, and No. 8 may be expected in the autumn of 1875. The price of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 is \$1.50 each; of Nos. 6 and 7, \$1.00 each.

Special papers appearing in "The Journal of Social Science" may be ordered separately, when in print, at the rate of 10 cents for every 15 pages.

All the publications of the Association, including Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 of "The Journal of Social Science," may be ordered of the Secretary of the Association, 5 Pemberton Square, Boston; or of the Publishers (Hurd & Houghton, New York; The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.).

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

*Reply to a Report of the Committee of the
American Social Science Association*

BY THE

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING-HOUSE
FOR THE BLIND.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1875.

PRINTED BY JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY,

No. 156 West Main Street.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,	HON. W. F. BULLOCK.
VICE-PRESIDENT,	WM. CHAPIN, A. M., <i>Principal Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind.</i>
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Huntton.

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

We, the Trustees of the American Printing-house for the Blind, located in Louisville, Ky., who have long been deeply interested in the education of the blind, some of us for nearly forty years, and who have been and are now intimately connected with the management of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, and who for these and other reasons are apt to welcome every well-founded plan for the benefit of the blind, can not let the report read before the American Social Science Association at its general session in Detroit, in May, 1875, upon the subject of printing for the blind, pass without our protest against its statements, conclusions, and recommendations. We consider that its endorsement and circulation by the American Social Science Association will create erroneous impressions upon the minds of the scholars and philanthropists of the world who are not familiar with the earnest and well-directed labors that are industriously engaged for the blind not only of this country, but for those of all civilization. Upon a subject of so much importance, especially in view of the fact that the American theory of the education of the blind is so distinct from the foreign theory, the Social Science Association could not have taken a wrong direction in at least calling into their services some of the eminent scholars and philanthropists of this country who have devoted their lives to the education of the blind, and are identified with every good work for their welfare. For when men, however great they may be, undertake to write on a subject removed from the sphere of their active sympathies, the result

will not be satisfactory to those whose minds are almost wholly given to the subject in hand.

We are sorry to find in this report statements that are erroneous and incomplete, and that do great injustice to the efforts of those who have charge of the education of the blind in our country. While desiring to make our protest and the reasons for it as strong and explicit as possible, we disclaim any intention to reflect upon the motives of the eminent scholars who made the report. We regret that the distinguished character of the gentlemen composing the committee who made the report, together with the nature of the body before which it was read, will cause it to be taken as the authoritative expression of what the knowledge and science of the country have to say upon the present condition of printing for the blind in the United States. The erroneous statements in the report are of course due to a want of familiarity with the facts, but they are none the less unjust in their tenor and dangerous in their application. This want of familiarity is, in view of our publications annually, without excuse.

From the first page of this report we quote the following paragraph: "With the best appliances now in use, the blind, unless very exceptionally intelligent, read, write, and cipher through the sense of touch slowly and laboriously. All knowledge which is obtained through writing and reading they therefore acquire *painfully*; they study geography, algebra, and geometry under heavy disadvantages, and *composition even in their native language is for them very difficult*, because of the time and labor required for the mechanical operation of writing in such a fashion that they can themselves read by the touch what they have written. Moreover, the tools with which the blind now read and write and study geography and arithmetic are costly, so that *even the best-equipped asylums are but scantily provided with the most indispensable tools.*"

The statements that we have italicised are far from being in conformity with our experience. We have seen classes of blind children under ten years of age learning to read as rapidly and as well as seeing children of the same age, and acquiring knowledge with pleasure instead of with pain.

Blindness is a heavy disadvantage, but in the study of mathematics it is least felt, and blind men have attained great eminence in this field.

The art of composition is not one that requires its students to read what they have written. Many persons habitually dictate their compositions; and the deaf and dumb, who can see what they write, can not be compared with the blind for skill in composition.

As for the study of geography, there are no other schools in the world so well equipped with apparatus for its study as are several of the schools for the blind in the United States. The two schools for the blind in New York have each complete sets of dissected maps that cost many hundreds of dollars. The Kentucky school has series of maps that are equally costly, and these are of a style infinitely superior to any thing before invented, and better adapted for a thorough teaching of geography even to seeing persons than are to be found in other schools. We do not know of any schools any where for those who see that are as well equipped with means for studying geography as some of the blind schools of this country, among which is the Kentucky institution.

If the committee who made this report had been able to say that they knew the condition of any school for the blind in this country, we feel confident that no one of the above-quoted statements would have been made. But after venturing on seas unknown to them the committee proceeded to treat of the various devices invented by S. P. Ruggles, of Boston, for the instruction of the blind in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. A very pertinent question might have occupied the attention of the committee, viz.: What experience has Mr. Ruggles had as a teacher of blind pupils? Upon the discovery that Mr. Ruggles had never been a teacher, surely the committee would have paused. In the opinion of the world experience is a useful element of success. Why it should be without utility in devising means for educating the blind is something that we do not understand.

In the reference by the committee to the devices of Mr. Ruggles errors and misstatements abound, and difficulties that

are the subjects of the most profound thought and earnest discussion among those engaged in the education of the blind are disposed of by the report of the Social Science Congress with that new form of *Q. E. D.*, "it can not be doubted."

READING.

It is asserted that the blind "feel only the corners and extremities of the letters, not their whole outlines;" that the objection against using an alphabet unintelligible to the ordinary reader "is not a forcible one;" that the Braille letters are used "for writing," and the New York letters for "both printing and writing;" that "stereotyping is the only available method of preserving for future use the pages once composed," and that metal plates might be used with advantage in teaching the blind; and that Mr. Ruggles has invented a system of points superimposed upon embossed Roman letters that is worthy of adoption.

We do not think it is possible to say exactly what kind of an impression is made upon the mind of a blind person in reading. Probably the impression varies with each person, and with the blind, as with the seeing, combinations of letters make impressions independent of the separate letters. The success attained by some blind persons in carving and sculpture, including the execution of portrait-busts, shows that some of them at any rate have clear conceptions of objects in their angles, points, outlines, and all. The sense of touch varies widely in the blind, and some who are unable to read the Boston line-letter, the Braille point-letter, or the New York point-letter, can read the Moon line-letter, which is large and coarse, with ease.

Instruction is often given to the blind by their home friends; therefore it is important that they should have books printed in a letter with which the seeing are familiar. The Braille point-letter is more extensively used in printing than the New York point-letter, the number of books in the latter system being comparatively few. As for the use of stereotype-plates for class-work in the schools, their cost is a serious and fatal objection. The subject of stereotyping, however, is reserved

for a subsequent place in this protest. A formidable objection to the combination type of Mr. Ruggles is that it is not wise to multiply the number of point-alphabets that the blind must master. We are acquainted with this type made by Mr. Ruggles, and we are unable to see that it possesses any advantage over the common type.

WRITING.

Under the head of writing the report alludes to the advantages of the point systems for printing, and utterly ignores the fact that they occupy nearly twice the space of the Boston letters, and that the composition of a book in point requires twice the time, to say nothing of the additional vexation to the proof-reader; so that the cost of a book printed in the point system is four times as great as if printed in the Boston letter.

There can be no question as to the advantages of the point system for writing, and the New York system has been endorsed by a convention of the instructors of the blind as superior to the Braille system. The tablet for writing the New York system that Mr. Ruggles proposes to make is possibly superior to any now in use, though the report greatly errs in quoting the prices of the tablets as now made at three dollars and fifty cents; for the Boston institution has long advertised Braille tablets for one dollar and twenty-five cents.

The report makes a most undeserved reflection upon the instruction of the pupils of the Boston institution in point-writing when it asserts that such instruction is not included in the course of studies there; the fact being that probably in no other institution for the blind outside of New York are there so many point-writers as in the Boston school. The pupils there are so enthusiastic in its use that they learn the systems from each other, and there has been found no need of its systematic teaching.

The resolution that is quoted in the report to show that some of the superintendents of institutions of the blind are ignorant of the merits of the New York system of point-writing is misapprehended by the authors of the report. The resolution was meant to apply to the musical notation in the New York system,

which is new, and was not fully perfected at the time of the meeting of the American Association of Instructors and Teachers of the Blind at Batavia. Where it is known among the blind it has a high appreciation.

As for cheap writing-guides, our printing-house for the blind makes one of superior finish at eight cents, and an article inferior in finish at four cents.

ARITHMETIC.

Under the head of arithmetic the report mentions the new pentagonal type and frame for holding the same that Mr. Ruggles has devised. This type has a point upon one end and a line upon the other, and by the different positions these may be made to assume the ten characters used in writing numbers are represented. Any teacher can at once see what a prolific source of confusion would be introduced by the attempt to make practical use of this method. A cheap frame for holding the ordinary characters, together with type made from a metal that will not soil the hands, is a desideratum, and these Mr. Ruggles professes to be able to furnish. Let it be remembered that while Mr. Ruggles is a reputable inventor, he has no practical acquaintance with the important matter of teaching the blind. But as we have known blind pupils to extract mentally the cube roots of numbers of nine figures, and as most of the mathematical operations of the blind must be performed mentally, this invention is not of the greatest practical importance.

GEOGRAPHY.

Under the head of geography the report reiterates the assertion that "the best-equipped institutions for the blind are very ill provided with apparatus for teaching geography," and asserts that "maps on paper are very useful adjuncts at a later age," and that "wooden dissected maps for the blind ought to be as common and cheap as the dissected puzzles which are sold for the amusement of children who can see."

The first misstatement has already been corrected. Maps on paper belong to a former age of the education of the blind, and

their inefficiency can be understood by a simple experiment. Let any one try to get a comprehensive idea of a picture by viewing it through a tube of a quarter of an inch in diameter, one end of which is applied to the eye and the other to the paper at a distance not greater than the diameter of the tube, and he will comprehend how incomplete will be the idea that a blind person can get of the course of a boundary-line that he has traced with the finger.

Dissected maps for the blind should give the contour of the country, with its elevations and depressions, and with grooves showing the course of rivers, and should be made so strong as to bear much handling. These are all elements of increased expense which will prevent such maps from being made as cheaply as dissected puzzles for seeing children.

THE PROMISES OF MR. RUGGLES.

The report gives at length Mr. Ruggles's proposition to furnish to the superintendents of the institutions for the blind books and apparatus for the blind upon certain conditions. It is needless to enter into the history of the action of the superintendents and of Mr. Ruggles upon this proposition, further than to say that the association, after years of discussion, came to the conclusion that Mr. Ruggles's purposes could best be carried out by a board of trust of his own selection. In plain terms, they found themselves unable to harmonize with him, and merely gave him the privilege of managing his affairs in the way most agreeable to himself, without for a moment abandoning business methods of their own. They did not mean to say, as this report implies, that they considered that the work of manufacturing apparatus for the education of the blind could be best carried on in an organization entirely distinct from any institution for their education. No such absurdity was thought of. The two should be connected, and the entire experience of this country and of Europe clearly points to the necessity of this connection as essential to the welfare of blind pupils. Whatever of merit there is in any inventions for the blind made by Mr. Ruggles has certainly come from his eight years of early

service under the intelligent and devoted superintendent of the Boston Institution for the Blind. And the impression made upon his mind by his association thirty years ago with that eminent educator and philanthropist, Dr. S. G. Howe, was so deep and strong that even now, in old age, Mr. Ruggles seems desirous of returning to his early occupation. And it is equally as certain that whatever is impracticable and obsolete in Mr. Ruggles's more recent inventions arises from a long separation from the active work of an institution for the education of the blind, and his ignorance of what progress has been made in the art of teaching the blind during the last twenty years. Even in the utmost stretch of his inventive powers for devices for teaching the blind he is very far in the rear in important matters that are in daily use in the teaching-department of the Kentucky School for the Blind.

There can be no objection to the expenditure of his money in his own way by Mr. Ruggles for any thing that he considers a benefit to the blind. When he does any thing of the kind we hope his expenditures will be judicious; we shall rejoice if they are useful.

We can not believe that the Social Science Association, had they known any thing of the history of the American Printing-house for the Blind, would have recommended as a new thing the formation of such a corporation as that expressed in their report in these words: "There should be in this country a separate corporation, devoted exclusively to manufacturing the implements and books which are needed by the blind, having no purpose whatever of money-making, and conducted in the interest of all the blind and of all the institutions which care for them." A corporation exactly of this character, under the name of the American Printing-house for the Blind, has been in existence since 1858. Its operations were interrupted by the war, but since the close of 1872 its printing-press, which we employed Mr. Ruggles to invent and manufacture for us, has been as actively at work as our means permitted. When Mr. Ruggles made this press we had to run it by manual power; but as early as we could do so we purchased a Baxter engine, and have regularly used steam for all our printing. A few years ago

Mr. Ruggles printed on this press a large edition of advertisements, which set forth in glowing terms the great superiority of this press over any other in printing for the blind. In this advertisement Mr. Ruggles stated that the press on which the large page of his laudatory advertisement was printed had been purchased by the American Printing-house for the Blind at Louisville, Ky. It is a pity that Mr. Ruggles did not furnish the committee of the Social Science Association with copies of this advertisement which was printed on our press. By that means the association might have ascertained something of the activities of this institution; it might have seen that this institution was desirous of working with what the renowned inventor of facilities for teaching the blind, Mr. Ruggles, regarded as his best invention for the purpose; and the association might have saved itself from the very disagreeable attitude it occupies toward this institution.

The field that Mr. Ruggles would persuade the Social Science Association, and through them the world, by some very crooked processes, that he has pre-empted has long been successfully and beneficently occupied by the American Printing-house for the Blind. And improvements covering nearly every one claimed as original by Mr. Ruggles, and which he proposes to bring out as novel, together with others of the highest importance which Mr. Ruggles has never yet asserted were his own, have already been perfected and given to the blind through our corporation. Whenever any valuable improvements in our department have been made we have never been inattentive to their claims, nor dilatory in securing their use when in our power. Yet any one unacquainted with the clear and indisputable facts in the case would infer from reading the report of the Social Science Association that nothing has ever been done or can be hoped to be done for the blind except through Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of Boston.

**WHAT THE AMERICAN PRINTING-HOUSE FOR THE
BLIND HAS DONE.**

In view of the effect that the report will produce, if unanswered, justice demands that we should state what the united

action of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, New Jersey, and Delaware, aided in the outset by Mississippi, and receiving contributions obtained in Pennsylvania, has already accomplished for the blind through the American Printing-house for the Blind.

We feel that we have a right to speak with some satisfaction of our work; for it has been with us all a labor of love, and we have never received or desired any pecuniary reward for our services. We have no jealousy toward any one, least of all toward Mr. Ruggles, to whom, something more than three years ago, we lent our press for six months with the expectation and promise that some important improvements were to be introduced by him in printing for the blind, and he thought that with our press for experiments he could expedite his improvements. Disappointed in this, we recalled our press, and started it at once with steam-power, and since then we have printed the following books for the blind: "King Lear," a volume of "Arithmetical Examples," "Washington before the Revolution," "Guyot's Physical Geography," "Robinson Crusoe" (in three volumes), "Selections for Declamation," R. A. Proctor's "Wonders of the Firmament," a Primer, and seven elementary Readers, Colburn's "Mental Arithmetic," "Simple Susan and Lazy Lawrence," "Guide to the Study of Dissected Maps," Woodman's "Nannette," "Politics for Young Americans" by Charles Nordhoff, "A Book of Behavior," a number of short poems, alphabet-cards, tables, etc.; and have now in press "The Lady of the Lake" and Marcx's "Universal School of Music" (two volumes). In addition to this we have printed in the New York point system "Rab and His Friends," "Feathertop," "Rill from the Town-pump and Mrs. Bullfrog," "Snow-bound," and the "New York Point-system of Musical Notation."

These books are cheaper and better than any books for the blind ever before made. Our Readers are on better paper and are better bound than the Boston Readers (we speak in no disparagement of the labors of the Boston school) that sell for a dollar and a quarter. Ours contain two and a half times as much reading-matter, and are sold for fifty cents. We have issued three editions of the Primers and two editions of the first

four Readers. At the World's Exposition at Vienna our books were awarded the medal for merit. A distinguished American gentlemen residing in London was so struck with the excellence of our work for the blind that he purchased a complete set of all our publications for deposit in the British Museum

In the regular progress of our work many improvements have of course been suggested and acted upon in printing, binding, and stereotyping. Mr. Ruggles has much to say about his new process for stereotyping. We have said little, but we have stereotyped four volumes by one process of great merit, especially adapted to new volumes; and we are now stereotyping by another process "The Lady of the Lake," a book long "out of print." By our first process we secure a stereotype-plate for *ten cents* of a size that by the ordinary method would cost from two to five dollars. To render this process more perfect, and to secure certain desirable changes in the forms of some five or six of the letters of the alphabet that blind children often confuse, we consulted with Dr. Howe of the Boston School for the Blind, who in matters connected with improved processes for educating the blind is deservedly esteemed by those whose judgments are educated one of the highest authorities in the world, and with Mr. Chapin of the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, whose experience in these matters is invaluable, and with their concurrence we have recently had, at a large expense, a new font of type cast in which are secured these improvements in regard to which Dr. Howe has been corresponding with the superintendents of the various schools for the blind in the United States. We regard this as the most perfect type ever made for the blind.

Our second method of stereotyping is especially adapted for stereotyping books technically said to be "out of print." Its discovery refutes the assertion of the Social Science report that "stereotyping is the only available method of preserving for future use the pages once composed;" for every book for the blind furnishes in every page, by a simple application of the *papier-maché* process of stereotyping, a mold from which a stereotype-metal plate may be cast more or less perfect according to the condition of the page. By this method no book of which a single copy in good condition can be found will require to be

re-composed. Neither is there any necessity to undergo the expense of keeping dead stock on hand by preserving the metal plates, as new ones at very small cost can easily be cast whenever they are needed. These improvements have been made under many disadvantages, and with the rudest and simplest of contrivances. In stereotyping "*The Lady of the Lake*" a single pig of stereotype-metal was our stock of metal and a battered two-quart tin saucepan was our melting-pot for the first sixty pages.

We regard this process of obtaining stereotype-plates directly from the pages of books "out of print" as of great importance, because it makes it possible to issue a second edition of any such books without setting up the type. We have not made any careful estimate of the comparative cost of reprinting a book by this method and by resetting the type for it, but we judge it will cost only about one third as much to stereotype as to reset the type of an old book.

In addition to this work of printing, we have brought out the most complete dissected maps of physical geography yet known—maps that give a tangible representation of portions of the earth's surface, showing the mountain-ranges with their principal peaks according to their relative heights, the plateaux, the plains, the lakes, rivers, and large islands; the position of the capitals and principal cities is marked; and the lines of latitude and longitude and the isothermal lines are represented by cords movable at will. And by taking advantage of some recently-discovered processes of imitating carved wood-work we can supply these maps for one fifth of what it would cost to make each one by hand. We have also in hand models of small dissected maps for individual use, and are now engaged in trying to solve the problem of their cheap multiplication.

We have already reduced the price of the ordinary grooved pasteboard writing-guide seventy-five per cent; have manufactured reading- and spelling-frames for the instruction of primary classes among the blind; have produced a cheap method of making tangible geometrical diagrams upon an ordinary blackboard; and have been deterred from making even greater improvements only from a lack of means. If some of those

generous minds who earnestly seek to place some of their money where it will do most good would devote an endowment for printing for the blind, they would forward one of the most philanthropic objects of the age.

Nearly every institution for the blind in the United States and several in Europe have profited by our work; and many most valuable suggestions have come to us from the superintendents of these institutions. Between the superintendents of the institutions of the blind and ourselves there exists the utmost harmony. We believe the excellence of our work and its practical utility comes from the close sympathy that exists between ourselves and the instructors of the blind. Our work is carried on in the building of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, and its superintendent has immediate charge of the work. Most of the devices and discoveries that we have mentioned have suggested themselves to him in his daily work in the school, from his keen appreciation of its needs. His services and inventions are given to us gratuitously; and we feel that if the public is to be asked to contribute to endow any institution of the kind by the American Social Science Association, the principles of the association require that aid should be given to efficient institutions already in existence rather than to found others to engage in a work where the field is at best a limited one. The military maxim of Ahab holds good here: "Let not him that girdeth on harness boast himself as he that putteth it off." There is a material difference between those who boast of what they are going to do and those who can point to the accumulations of years of earnest and properly-directed labor.

We have no desire to speak boastingly of our labors in this department of philanthropy. We have preferred to let our work speak for itself. What we have said has been wrung from us by the Social Science Association. Had our means been equal to our desires, we should have accomplished more for the blind than we have been able to do. Yet while others have talked in Utopian dialect of benefiting "all the blind"—a phrase that seems to have undergone an incorrigible process of stereotyping—but who have never given any of them a line to read, nor a facility for the art of writing, nor any improvement for acquiring arith-

metic, geography, nor any thing of the kind, we have thought and acted. We have felt that in this, as in all other human affairs, knowledge acquired under the combined influence of experience and observation possibly fitted us for the work intrusted to us, and we have yet to see thus far that our judgment was at fault. Some of us, as a matter of duty, and with no other recompense than the consciousness of doing right, have devoted more than the half of our long lives to the benefit of the blind by education, and the youngest of those who have joined their labors to those of the veterans in the service have shown the most anxious solicitude to do all the good in their power in this cause. With the means placed in our hands we have seen as good fruit among blind pupils as are seen among seeing students; and when we have this crowning experience we are deliberately told that those are best prepared to lead the blind who are themselves blind in every thing like experience to give fitness for the work. A step purporting to be for reformation may be a mere innovation. It has been said with great truthfulness, "Even the man who is capable of achieving a reformation must first discover and show that a reformation is needed. His private opinion of such necessity will not suffice. The alleged or fancied evil must be shown to *be* an evil."

In our intercourse with Mr. Ruggles we once hoped for something for the blind in his professions and promises. After years of patient trial we find him promising without performing. All the fruit we have gathered in that field has been of "the Dead-Sea variety." Such a Joshua as this is not fitted for commanding the sun of progress for the amelioration of the condition of the blind to stand still until he gets ready to act. We are constrained to the conclusion, founded on our knowledge of the contrivances of Mr. Ruggles, that his best devices are not equal to those we use daily in successfully and profitably instructing the blind.

We had supposed that when Mr. Ruggles found it impossible for him to work in harmony with the intelligent teachers of the blind he would do as the American Association of Instructors of the Blind at its last meeting advised him to do—endow an institution of his own entirely distinct from any school for the blind, and evolve from the depths of his inner consciousness

whatever was in his opinion good for the blind. If Mr. Ruggles should be successful in producing any one good thing for the education of the blind beyond the cheap philanthropy of mere words, this American Printing-house Company for the Blind will be among the foremost to rejoice. We have not, can not have any personal animosities to feed and nurse, and what possible room there is for jealousy on our part is beyond the reach of conjecture. All judicious measures for the benefit of the blind at once command our warmest sympathies, our zealous co-operation. In all our labors we have never found the necessity for changing the venue from those who understand our objects to those who have not made themselves acquainted with the subject. Mr. Ruggles has ample pecuniary means to do a world of good for the blind. If he has abundant inventions, so comprehensive in their scope that, to use his oft-repeated words, they are prepared for "all the blind," no one but himself hinders him from the full exercise of his professed philanthropy, of his all-absorbing benevolence.

The Association of Teachers of the Blind had no idea that Mr. Ruggles would appeal to the country, endorsed by a report of the inexperienced American Social Science Association, for aid in the endowment of a corporation whose purposes are already in the full tide of successful fulfillment by our own institution. We feel that the public ought to be warned against such an act of injustice to the blind, to the state of Kentucky and her co-operating states, to our work, and to ourselves. We have therefore prepared this protest against the statements, conclusions, and recommendations of this Report upon Printing for the Blind by a Committee of the American Social Science Association. The best, the only excuse for this unprovoked injustice toward the American Printing-house for the Blind, whose aims and labors are sacred, if any are that belong to humanity, is that the committee of the Social Science Association had an entire misunderstanding of their subject, and knew nothing whatever of the labors of the institution intrusted to us. Our enterprise has been publicly carried on in "no mean city;" we act under the authority of the commonwealth of Kentucky, with the co-operation of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri,

New Jersey, Delaware, and contributions from Pennsylvania. Our annual reports are printed and sent to all we suppose to be interested in our work. We supply all the blind schools of the United States and the Canada school with any of our manufactures that they may order. If, in these circumstances, the Social Science Association are ignorant of the beneficent labor we perform for the blind, they should at their next meeting appoint a committee of inquiry to ascertain what steps are necessary to enable their learned body to understand the alphabet, at least, of the subject of teaching the blind and printing for them.

WM. F. BULLOCK,
T. S. BELL, M. D.,
JOHN G. BARRET,
WM. KENDRICK,
Z. M. SHERLEY,
W. N. HALDEMAN,
JOHN P. MORTON.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

C I R C U L A R

OF THE

Board of Trustees,

TO THE

CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE:

HULL & BROTHER, PRINTERS, MAIN STREET.

1860.



American Printing House for the Blind.

TO THE CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY:

THE undersigned, Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, respectfully invite attention to the origin, character, and prospects of the Institution which has been entrusted to their care by the Legislature of Kentucky.

The American Printing House for the Blind was chartered by the General Assembly of Kentucky, and located in Louisville by the joint action of several States in the Union. It is a National Institution, designed to provide an extensive and judicious selection of embossed books for all the educated blind in the United States.

The want of books printed in raised letters for the Blind has been very seriously felt in Europe and America ever since the organization of the first schools for this unfortunate class. The Reports from the Directors of these Schools, on both sides of the Atlantic, and the earnest petitions of the Blind themselves in these Schools, and in their dark and cheerless homes, in all parts of the land, furnish the most affecting proof of the urgency of this want, and

show conclusively that in the paucity of books the Blind find the greatest obstacle to their advancement in learning and happiness. Deprived of so many of the enjoyments that are ever open to the seeing, the Blind need, inconceivably more than others, the aid and comfort which books afford. Shut in from the enjoyment of all visible beauty in nature and art, they prize the more highly the beauties of literature. Many of them have gratefully read again and again all that has been printed for them, and now they earnestly ask for more. This prayer of our unfortunate brethren cannot be unheard nor unheeded. They ask not for that sight which we cannot give; but they do most earnestly plead for intellectual and moral light, which we can impart, and in the enjoyment of which they may forget their blindness, and be happy.

Deeply impressed with the importance of an extensive library for the Blind, the Managers of the Blind Schools have, for many years, constantly recommended a united effort to sustain one printing press for the Blind; and yet it is believed there is not a single press in any part of the world now actively engaged in printing books for this unfortunate and destitute class.

More than three quarters of a century have elapsed since the benevolent Abbe Haüy invented the art of printing in raised letters, printed a few books, and founded a school for the Blind in France. Similar Schools have been in successful operation in the United States for more than a quarter of a century; and nearly every state in the Union has

by legislative enactment provided for the education of the Blind within its borders; and many thousands of this interesting class have learned to read the embossed books with wonderful fluency, and with inexpressible delight and profit.

There is great mental activity among the educated Blind, and their taste for reading and love of knowledge have created a pressing demand for an extensive library of embossed books; but the pecuniary circumstances of this unfortunate class are generally so very limited, and the expense of printing in raised letters so great that few of the fifty thousand blind persons who speak the English language are able to purchase even a copy of the Holy Bible printed in raised letters. The commercial stimulus is therefore wanting, and printing for the Blind cannot succeed as a commercial enterprise. It can prosper only as a work of benevolence; and the friends of the Blind have for many years made vigorous efforts to obtain means to print books in raised letters, and present them, free of cost, to the Blind who are unable to purchase them.

Appeals were first made to benevolent individuals, who generously contributed the means to print a few embossed books, which gave hope and gladness to the Blind, and led to the establishment of most of the Schools for the Blind that now adorn all Christian lands. Among the benevolent to whom the Blind are indebted for the few books that illumine the darkness of their lives, are many citizens of Kentucky, who, at the solicitation of a blind youth of this State, made donations sufficient to print, in raised let-

ters, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and many copies of that great poem of the sightless English bard were placed in the library of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, for the use of the pupils of that noble State Institution.

Individual donations having been exhausted, petitions were made to the Legislatures of States for aid in this enterprise; but as the work obviously belonged not to any State alone, but to the whole country; and especially as no concert of action was, at that time, proposed, no State made any appropriation for this object; and the hope of the Blind for State aid in procuring a library was disappointed.

The next appeal, in this country, was made to the Congress of the United States to appropriate means to found a National Library for the Blind. This petition was also unsuccessful, although pressed upon the attention of Congress by the united voice of the friends of the Blind from all parts of the land. Two precedents were especially urged in favor of an appropriation of public land for the benefit of the Blind: Congress had granted a large tract of land to the American Asylum for Deaf Mutes at Hartford, Conn., and other large tracts to the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Danville, Ky.; and the friends of the Blind solicited for all the Blind in the United States only as much as had been so liberally given to either of these Asylums for the Deaf and Dumb. But Congress failed to grant this boon to the Blind; and the failure of this hope filled with sadness the hearts of the Blind in every State in the Union.

Having failed alike in their appeals to the State and National Legislatures, the friends of the Blind finally determined to make one united and earnest appeal to the benevolent citizens of all the States, and to such State Legislatures as might regard with favor this great national enterprise. In this latest effort originated the Union Institution whose claims the Trustees in this Circular commend to the citizens of Kentucky.

The American Printing House for the Blind is located in the State of Kentucky, and managed by a Board of Trustees, who are invested with all the powers necessary to enable them to receive donations from all the States, and expend the same in printing embossed books and distributing them among the Blind of those States that aid in sustaining the Institution. The indigent Blind in each State will be entitled to the books, free of cost, in proportion to the amount of donations received from the State in which they reside. To those who are able to purchase, the books will be sold at cost. The books to be printed by the Institution are to be selected by the Superintendents of the State Schools for the Blind in the United States.

The Superintendents of the State Institutions for the Blind, the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining the American Printing House for the Blind, the Presidents of the State Boards, auxiliary to the American Printing House, constitute a Board of Visitors, with authority to visit the Printing House, at all times, to examine its books, inquire into its management, and report upon the same to the States which they represent.

The Trustees of the Institution are required to make an annual report, embracing an account of the receipts and expenditures, the name of every donor, with the amount of his donation, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously; and to transmit copies of said Report to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governor of every State in the Union, to the President of each State auxiliary Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every Institution for the Blind in the United States, and to every person who has made to the Institution a donation of five dollars during the year.

The prospects of the Institution are full of promise to the Blind. In every state in which its claims have been presented it has received the most liberal encouragement.

The State of Mississippi, which, in consequence of the energetic and persevering efforts of Mr. D. Sherrod, a blind gentleman of that State, took the lead in this commendable enterprise, and selected Kentucky as a central position for the Institution, has made to it an appropriation of two thousand dollars, and an annual allowance of ten dollars for every white blind person in the State. The noble citizens of that State have also, with remarkable liberality, pledged to the Institution donations amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars more. The largest individual donation in Mississippi is FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The State of Louisiana has made an appropriation of two thousand dollars to the Institution, and the munificent citizens of that State have pledged donations to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The State of Tennessee has made an appropriation of two thousand dollars, and an annual allowance of ten dollars for every white blind person in the State; and the liberal citizens of that State manifest a lively interest in the success of the Institution, and they will, by private contributions, add largely to the appropriations already made by the Legislature.

The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri have incorporated auxiliary Boards of Trustees to receive and transmit to the Trustees of the Institution the donations of the citizens and Legislatures of those States; and it is expected that an auxiliary Board, for the same purpose, will soon be incorporated in every other State. As this Institution, from the unequalled extent of its patronage, will be able to publish embossed books at much lower rates than would be required elsewhere; and as it is purely benevolent in its character and aims, it is confidently anticipated that all the States in the Union will zealously co-operate in sustaining it in the great and good work of giving the light of literature to the unfortunate Blind.

A very large amount will be required to establish and sustain the Institution; but it has already met with such favor that we hope to complete all the arrangements for opening it during the present year, and commence the publication of books in raised letters early in the year 1861.

Nearly all the undersigned have been for many years connected with the educational interests of the Blind; two as Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education

of the Blind ever since it was founded, in the year 1842; three as Trustees of the same Institution for a shorter period of time; and one as Superintendent of that Institution during the eighteen years of its existence. We are enabled, therefore, by our own observation and experience, to speak with confidence, as to the importance of this enterprise; and we earnestly commend it to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Kentucky.

As the American Printing House for the Blind is permanently located in Kentucky, and managed by Trustees selected from the citizens, of this State; as other States have made liberal appropriations to establish and sustain it; and above all, as this Institution offers to the Blind of the present generation the only hope of obtaining a library adapted to their wants; and as the Blind of Kentucky will receive the full benefit of all the donations from this State, we trust that such donations will be made to the Institution by the generous citizens of Kentucky as will gladden the hearts of all the Blind in the State, and render still more illustrious the name of our beloved Commonwealth.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
W. F. BULLOCK,
T. S. BELL,
JNO. MILTON,
WM. KENDRICK,
A. O. BRANNIN,
B. M. PATTEN,
Trustees.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KY. JUNE, 1860.

C I R C U L A R

OF THE

A M E R I C A N P R I N T I N G H O U S E F O R T H E B L I N D,

T O T H E

F r i e n d s o f t h e B l i n d

I N T H E

U N I T E D S T A T E S.



L O U I S V I L L E:

H U L L & B R O T H E R, P R I N T E R S, F I F T H S T R E E T.

1 8 7 0.

American Printing House for the Blind,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE BLIND IN THE UNITED STATES :

THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND is a National Institution, established in Louisville, Ky., by the joint action of several States in the Union, and intrusted to a Board of Trustees in Kentucky, who are aided by Auxiliary Boards in other States.

In the year 1857, the State of Mississippi, and, soon after, the State of Louisiana, incorporated Trustees to aid in establishing and sustaining in Louisville, Ky., an Institution to print books for the Blind in the United States; and subsequently made liberal appropriations to support it. The Legislature of Kentucky chartered the Institution under the name of "THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND," appointed a Board of Trustees, consisting of Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. W. F. Bullock, Dr. T. S. Bell, and Messrs. John Milton, William Kendrick, Bryce M. Patten and A. O. Brannin, and made to the Institution a liberal appropriation from the State Treasury. The State of Tennessee incorporated a Board of Trustees Auxiliary to the American Printing House, and passed an act making an appropriation to aid in its support. Auxiliary Boards of Trustees were also organized in other States; and benevolent citizens of Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, made generous donations to the Institution in addition to the appropriations from State Treasuries.

The Trustees of the Institution, having received a thousand dollars from the Trustees in Mississippi, and a like sum from benevolent citizens of Kentucky, secured suitable rooms, free from rent, purchased a printing press, type, paper &c, and commenced the work of printing for the Blind; but difficulties arising from the war, the failure of Auxiliary Boards to make reports to the Institution, and transmit the funds in their hands, and other obstacles caused the temporary suspension of the work. Finally many of these obstacles were removed, the work of printing was resumed, and books were distributed, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, among the indigent Blind in the States that contributed to the support of the Institution. The books printed by this Institution have been highly approved, and reports from Auxiliary Boards are now so favorable that no fear need be entertained as to the success and permanence of the Institution.

Mr. Dempsy B. Sherrod, without the authority, consent or approval of this Board, and, we believe, without the approbation of the Auxiliary Boards of this Institution or of the Managers and Superintendents of the Schools for the Blind in the United States, has, during the last two years, made efforts to remove this Institution to the District of Columbia, or to establish an Institution with a similar name in that District, and to obtain from Congress a Charter for the same under the name of "The American Printing House for the Blind and University for the Blind." The attempt to remove this Institution from a State in which it has been permanently established, and by which it has been generously fostered, is without excuse, as the hope, expressed by Mr. Sherrod that the National Legislature would liberally endow the Institution if located in the District of Columbia, is so far from being realized, that Congress has repeatedly refused to grant even a charter for the Institution in said District; and we are confident that the present project of Mr. Sherrod to induce an association of gentlemen to aid him in establishing in the District of Columbia an Institution under the name of "The American Printing House for the Blind," and uniting the same to a "University for the Blind," so called, will not be approved by

Congress nor by any well-informed friend of the Blind in the United States; and we believe that the gentlemen in the District of Columbia, who in kindness have consented to serve as Managers of such an Institution, will, when rightly informed, refuse to sanction so unjustifiable a use of the name of a benevolent Institution, established and sustained by so many States, and successfully engaged in the work for which it was founded.

In order to relieve this Institution from unmerited censure, to which it has been exposed by the acts and representations of Mr. Sherrod, we deem it our duty to state that Mr. Sherrod is not an agent of this Institution, as we have been advised he has sometimes claimed to be; that he has often declared that he is not an agent of this Board, and not responsible to it; that he has never directly nor indirectly made reports to this Board as to the funds received and expended by him on account of this Institution; that he has never paid any money to this Board, but, on the contrary, has made drafts upon the Treasurer of this Institution for various sums which that officer has uniformly declined to honor; that we protest against all attempts to appropriate the legal name of this Institution to any other Institution; and finally that the entire course of Mr. Sherrod for the last nine years, is disapproved by this Board, and, we believe, by every disinterested and enlightened educator of the Blind in the United States.

The Charter of the American Printing House for the Blind guarantees the greatest security to the States that unite in its support by individual donations or Legislative appropriations. The Superintendents of State Schools for the Blind in the United States select the books that are printed by the Institution, and the books are furnished gratuitously to the indigent Blind in each State in proportion to the funds contributed by the Legislature or citizens of said State in aid of the American Printing House for the Blind; and to those who are able to purchase, the books are sold at the cost of publication. The Superintendents of State Schools for the Blind, the Governors of States that aid in sustaining the Printing House, and the Presidents of State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees constitute, ex-officio, a Board of Visitors,

authorized at any time to visit the Printing House, examine the books, investigate the proceedings of the Trustees, correct any mismanagement, and, for good cause, remove any of the Trustees, and fill the vacancies by the election of others.

The office of Trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind was reluctantly accepted by the members of this Board; but the obstacles with which this Institution has been forced to contend, the sacrifices made by the Trustees in its behalf, the generous devotion of its friends, the grateful appreciation of its work by the Blind, and the promise of good which it gives to this unfortunate class, have, from year to year, greatly enhanced our estimate of its value; and we earnestly commend it, in its present form, or with such modifications as its patrons may recommend, to the friends of the Blind in the United States as the surest means yet devised of giving the light of literature to the Blind of our land.

W. F. BULLOCK, PRESIDENT.

J. G. BARRET, TREASURER.

B. M. PATTEN, SECRETARY.

T. S. BELL,

T. E. BRAMLETTE,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

} TRUSTEES.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., SEPTEMBER 26, 1870. }

Charter of the American Printing House for the Blind.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

"Whereas, The State of Mississippi, has, by law, made an appropriation of two thousand dollars to aid in establishing in Kentucky, a National Institution, to print and circulate books in raised letters for the Blind; and, whereas, said State has incorporated a Board of Trustees to receive said money and twelve thousand dollars which have been subscribed for the aforesaid purpose by citizens of Mississippi, and to transfer said funds to said Institution in Kentucky; and whereas, it is anticipated that other States will make donations, and incorporate Trustees to aid in the enterprise.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That an Institution under the name of "The AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND," shall be established in Louisville, Kentucky, or in its vicinity, and that James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, William Kendrick, John G. Barret, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, be, and they are hereby declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the "TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND," with the right as such to use a common seal to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, and in all cases in which the interests of the Institution are involved. The said Trustees are hereby fully empowered to receive by legacies, conveyancies, or otherwise, lands, money, and other property, and the same to retain, use, and apply to the publishing of books in raised letters for the Blind; and they are authorized to purchase land, and erect, purchase, or rent buildings for the use of said Institution, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of their incorporation. They may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary may prescribe their duties and fix the term of their offices, and the amount of their compensation: *Provided, however*, That no contract entered into by any officer or agent, involving the payment of money, shall be binding until ratified by the Trustees. The said Trustees are hereby invested with the same powers and privileges in regard to the copyright of books published by them as are enjoyed by natural persons. The Trustees may adopt, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be legal and proper

§ 2. The Trustees shall elect annually a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified. Said Trustees may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Trustees to hold an annual meeting, and other, stated meetings, at such times as they may appoint, and such special meetings as may be called by the President or Secretary.

§ 4. The Trustees shall require from the Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, his bond, with satisfactory security, that he will take care of and account for all money and other property of the Institution that may be intrusted to him, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office.

§ 5. The said Trustees shall have power to invest any money in the hands of the Treasurer, when to them it shall seem expedient, by way of loan, at any legal rate of interest, to be secured by mortgage on real estate unencumbered, and of double the value of the amount loaned; the interest in all cases to be payable semi-annually.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, before commencing the publication of any book, to request the Superintendent of every Institution for the Education of the Blind in North America to make out and send to the Trustees of the Printing House a list of such books as he may deem most desirable for the use of the Blind; and said Trustees shall select for publication the book that shall have received the greatest number of Superintendents' votes in its favor. This mode of selecting books for publication shall be repeated at least once every year.

§ 7. Every School for the Blind, located in a State whose Legislature or citizens contribute to the funds of the American Printing House, shall, in proportion to the funds contributed, be entitled to copies of every book published by said House, to be distributed gratuitously to such blind persons as are unable to purchase them; and the Superintendents of said schools shall be required to report to the Trustees of said House the names and residences of all persons to whom books may be thus distributed. The prices of books published by this Institution shall be made so low as merely to cover the cost of publication and other incidental expenses of the Institution.

§ 8. It shall be duty of the Board of Trustees to make an annual report of their proceedings, which shall embrace a full account of the receipts and disbursements, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously, and a general statement of the condition of the Institution; and they shall transmit copies of said reports to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors of the States in North America, to the President of each State Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every American Institution for the Education of the Blind, and to every

person who shall have made to the Institution a donation of five dollars the previous year.

§ 9. The Superintendents of State Institutions devoted exclusively to the education of the Blind, the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining The American Printing House for the Blind, and the Presidents of the State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees shall, ex-officio, constitute a Board of Visitors, each member of which shall be at all times authorized to visit the Printing House, examine the books, and investigate the proceedings of the Trustees; and the President of any State Board may, at the written request of a majority of the Visitors, call a meeting of the Board of Visitors, who shall be fully empowered to investigate the proceedings of the Trustees of the Institution; and in case they shall find that said Board, or any member thereof, has mismanaged the affairs of said Institution by malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty, they may, a majority of three-fourths of all the members present concurring, declare the offices or office of said Trustees or Trustee vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy by election from the citizens of Louisville or its vicinity. Representatives from a majority of the States that contribute to the support of the American Printing House for the Blind shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Visitors, and each State represented shall be allowed one vote in the action of the Board. Notice of every meeting of the Board of Visitors shall be sent by mail to all the members of the Board, and to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at least one month before the time appointed for the meeting.

§ 10. The Trustees of said Printing House shall continue in office until their offices shall become vacant by resignation, neglect to act, death, removal from the State, or removal from office as hereinbefore provided for. All vacancies caused by resignation, neglect to act, death, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

State Auxiliary Boards.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARTER OF THE MISSISSIPPI AUXILIARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

"Whereas, it is contemplated to establish at Louisville, Kentucky, a publishing house to print books in raised letters for the use of the Blind in the United States; and whereas, to establish said publishing house upon a permanent basis, and with a sufficient capital, contributions from various States of the Union will be necessary."

"So soon as the Legislature of the State of Kentucky shall pass an act incorporating Trustees for establishing said publishing house in Louisville, and appointing Trustees to carry on said publication house; and as soon as this Board has evidence before it that the above sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been raised—then, and in that event, the funds in the hands of this Board shall be transferred to the Board of Trustees incorporated by the State of Kentucky, in such sums as may be needed from time to time, to carry on the business of publishing books, as aforesaid, for the Blind."

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHARTER OF THE LOUISIANA AUXILIARY BOARD OF
TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

"Whereas, it is contemplated to establish, at Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, a publishing house, to print and publish books in raised letters for the Blind in the United States; and, whereas, to establish said publishing house on a permanent basis, and with sufficient capital, contributions from various States of the Union are anticipated; and whereas, it is proper and just that a portion of said funds should be contributed by the citizens of the State of Louisiana, and believing the object to be worthy the consideration and liberality of a generous public, and desiring to co-operate in the accomplishment of the proposed enterprise."

"The name and style of this Corporation shall be, "The Louisiana Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind."

"The object of this Association and Corporation shall be to raise funds for, and otherwise to aid in the permanent establishment and successful management at Louisville, Kentucky, of a publishing house for the printing and publication of books in raised letters for the use of the Blind in the United States."

"The Trustees shall hold the funds and properties of the Corporation for the purposes thereof; and until the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is raised in this and other States of the Union, the same may be safely invested at the discretion of the Trustees; that so soon as the Trustees are officially informed by the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Ky., that the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been raised, they shall then remit the funds and properties received by them to said Trustees at Louisville, in such sums as may from time to time be required to establish and carry on said publishing house."

"The Trustees reserve to themselves at all times the right, through their President, of visiting the establishment, or printing and publishing house, at Louisville, and inspecting the books and management of the same, and in conjunction with the Presidents of other Boards that may be formed, the supervision and administration of the affairs thereof, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth section of the Charter of "The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind," as incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky."

Trustees.

HON JAMES GUTHRIE,* ✓

HON. W. F. BULLOCK, ✓

T. S. BELL, M. D. ✓

WILLIAM KENDRICK,

JOHN MILTON,*

H. T. CURD,*

A. O. BRANNIN,†

BRYCE M. PATTEN,

JOHN G. BARRET,

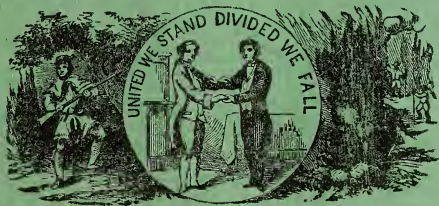
HON. T. E. BRAMLETTE,

Z. M. SHERLEY.

*Deceased.

†Resigned.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES.



FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE.
GEO. D. PRENTICE, STATE PRINTER.
1866.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
WILLIAM F. BULLOCK,
THEODORE S. BELL,
WILLIAM KENDRICK,
JOHN G. BARRET,
BRYCE M. PATTEN.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, respectfully present their First Annual Report to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors and other officers in the States of America, and to all the benevolent who, by liberal donations, have aided in establishing and sustaining the Institution.

This report has been withheld by the Trustees until the present time, in the hope of receiving reports from the Auxiliary Boards of Trustees in other States, and especially, a report from Mr. D. Sherrod, of the funds received and expended by him, as the general agent of the Institution. As no reports have been made to this Board in the last five years, we are left in uncertainty as to the state of the funds arising from legislative appropriations and individual donations in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee; but we hope soon to receive reports from the Auxiliary State Board, and a full financial statement from the agent, Mr. Sherrod.

The entire funds received by the Board for the American Printing House for the Blind, since its origin, have been as follows:

Donations from citizens of Kentucky obtained in 1860 by J. M. Heady, agent.....	\$580 00
Donations from citizens of Kentucky obtained in 1860, and paid to Treasurer in 1865, by J. M. Heady, agent.....	416 00
From Auxiliary Board in Mississippi.....	1,005 00
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$2,001 00

The entire expenditures by this Board since the origin of the Institution, have been as follows:

Printing circulars, note books, &c.	\$84 30
Types, &c.....	71 55
Printing press, repairs, freight, &c., &c.....	756 49
	912 34
Leaving in the Treasury a balance of.....	\$1,088 66

In April, 1860, Mr. J. M. Heady was appointed by the Trustees an agent to solicit from citizens of Kentucky donations to aid the Institution in the benevolent enterprise for which it was established; and he devoted the latter part of the year to the work in three counties of the State, with most satisfactory results. A list of the donations reported by him, with the names of the donors, is appended to this report. In addition to these donations, Mr. Heady obtained in the same counties, notes and subscriptions amounting to nearly six thousand dollars, which have not been collected. After the termination of the war, Mr. Heady resigned his agency, and it became the duty of the Trustees to employ another agent to collect the notes and subscriptions obtained by the former agent, and to solicit additional donations from citizens of Kentucky. Rev. J. P. Pell, of Lewis county, Kentucky, a gentleman of undoubted integrity and fidelity, and well and favorably known in the State, was unanimously elected by the Board; and it is expected that he will soon be able to enter upon the duties of his agency.

The Trustees are happy to be able to report that they have purchased a printing press for the Institution, which, in size, design, and workmanship, is far superior to any other press ever used for the same purpose in the United States. For this valuable and beautiful press, the Institution is under great obligation to S. P. Ruggles, Esq., of Boston, who, at the solicitation of the Secretary of this Board, invented it, and superintended the building of it, without any pecuniary compensation, thereby lending his great mechanical genius to the sacred cause of the blind. As we had no house to receive the press on its arrival in Kentucky, the trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind kindly tendered the use of a commodious room in that Institution until satisfactory arrangements could be made elsewhere. This offer was gratefully accepted, and the press was removed to that edifice. It is now in fine working order, and ready for the noble work for which it was constructed by its ingenious and benevolent inventor.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, the printing of books in raised letters will be commenced—never, we trust, to be discontinued until so extensive and judicious a selection of books shall be printed as will enlighten and gladden the dark dwellings of the blind over all our land; for we are enabled to report that the Legislature of Kentucky has passed the following act, which insures the permanence of the American Printing House for the Blind:

“ There shall be, and is hereby, appropriated to the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Jefferson county, Kentucky, five dollars annually for every blind person in the State of Kentucky, according to the census of the United States, to aid the Institution in printing books in raised letters for the blind, and in furnishing the same gratuitously to the indigent blind, and at cost

to others, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said Printing House for the Blind, granted by the Legislature of Kentucky."

When the other States in the American Union shall pass similar acts, then will be accomplished the great and good work for which the blind have so long, so earnestly, and, hitherto, so vainly prayed.

W. F. BULLOCK, *President.*

BRYCE M. PATTEN, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1865. }

CHARTER OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That an Institution under the name of the AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, shall be established in Louisville, Kentucky, or its vicinity, and that James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, William Kendrick, John G. Barret, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, with the right as such to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, and in all cases in which the interests of the Institution are involved. The said Trustees are hereby fully empowered to receive by legacies, conveyances, or otherwise, lands, money, and other property, and the same to retain, use, and apply to the publishing of books in raised letters for the blind; and they are authorized to purchase land, and erect, purchase, or rent buildings for the use of said Institution, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of their incorporation. They may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary, may prescribe their duties and fix the term of their offices, and the amount of their compensation: *Provided, however,* That no contract entered into by any officer or agent, involving the payment of money, shall be binding until ratified by the Trustees. The said Trustees are hereby invested with the same powers and privileges in regard to the copyright of books published by them, as are enjoyed by natural persons. The Trustees may adopt, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be legal and proper.

§ 2. The Trustees shall elect annually a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified. Said Trustees may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Trustees to hold an annual meeting, and other stated meetings, at such times as they may appoint, and such special meetings as may be called by the President or Secretary.

§ 4. The Trustees shall require from the treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, his bond, with satisfactory security, that he will take care of and account for all money and other property of the Institution that may be intrusted to him, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office.

§ 5. The said Trustees shall have power to invest any money in the hands of the treasurer, when to them it shall seem expedient, by way of

loan, at any legal rate of interest, to be secured by mortgage on real estate unincumbered, and of double the value of the amount loaned; the interest in all cases to be payable semi-annually.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, before commencing the publication of any book, to request the Superintendent of every Institution for the Education of the Blind in North America to make out and send to the Trustees of the Printing House, a list of such books as he may deem most desirable for the use of the blind; and said Trustees shall select for publication the book that shall have received the greatest number of Superintendents' votes in its favor. This mode of selecting books for publication shall be repeated at least once every year.

§ 7. Every school for the blind, located in a State whose Legislature or citizens contribute to the funds of the American Printing House, shall, in proportion to the funds contributed, be entitled to copies of every book published by said House, to be distributed gratuitously to such blind persons as are unable to purchase them. And the Superintendents of said schools shall be required to report to the Trustees of said Houses the names and residences of all persons to whom books may be thus distributed. The prices of books published by this Institution shall be made so low as merely to cover the cost of publication and other incidental expenses of the Institution.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make an annual report of their proceedings, which shall embrace a full account of the receipts and disbursements, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously, and a general statement of the condition of the Institution; and they shall transmit copies of said reports to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors of the States in North America, to the President of each State Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every American Institution for the Education of the Blind, and to every person who shall have made to the Institution a donation of five dollars the previous year.

§ 9. The Superintendents of State Institutions devoted exclusively to the education of the blind, and the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Presidents of the State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees shall, ex-officio, constitute a Board of Visitors, each member of which shall be at all times authorized to visit the Printing House, examine the books, and investigate the proceedings of the Trustees; and the President of any State Board may, at the written request of a majority of the Visitors, call a meeting of the Board of Visitors, who shall be fully empowered to investigate the proceedings of the Trustees of the Institution; and in case they shall find that said Board, or any member thereof, has mismanaged the affairs of said Institution by malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty, they may, a majority of three fourths of all the members present concurring, declare

the offices or office of said Trustees or Trustee vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy by election from the citizens of Louisville or its vicinity. Representatives from a majority of the States that contribute to the support of the American Printing House for the Blind shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Visitors, and each State represented shall be allowed one vote in the action of the Board. Notice of every meeting of the Board of Visitors shall be sent by mail to all the members of the Board, and to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at least one month before the time appointed for the meeting.

§ 10. The Trustees of said Printing House shall continue in office until their offices shall become vacant by resignation, neglect to act, death, removal from the State, or removal from office, as hereinbefore provided for. All vacancies caused by resignation, neglect to act, death, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

DONATIONS BY CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY

TO THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

J. M. HEADY, AGENT.

Thomas Stone	\$10 00	John Vandyke	1 00
N. C. Beckham	20 00	James Little	10 00
Thomas Lilly & Sons	20 00	Henry McClaskey	5 00
Jacob Drake	10 00	Josiah Reason	5 00
D. Burbank	5 00	Margaret Beard	15 00
Stillwell Heady	10 00	Margaret McDaniel	10 00
M. L. Thomas	10 00	Sarah Collings	5 00
Dr. B. M. Beckham	20 00	Mary Collings	1 00
Cowherd & Hope	10 00	Nut & Collins	1 00
John Wakefield	10 00	Wm. Jasper	1 00
I. N. Børnell	5 00	Elijah Stone	10 00
John Black	5 00	Jesse Stone	5 00
Dr. J. C. Hunter	3 00	Jesse Crane	5 00
G. Mason	1 00	E. H. McGee & Son	10 00
A. H. McKay	2 00	J. C. Grigsby	2 00
Dr. T. W. Allen	5 00	Wm. Coleman	5 00
I. Y. Poignard	5 00	Jacob Perkins	5 00
Wm. Johnston	5 00	John Henry	5 00
Humphrey Carey	10 00	Sanford Thurman	5 00
E. W. Graves	2 50	James Henry	5 00
E. W. Graves	4 00	James Vandyke	5 00
Jacob Snyder	2 00	Dr. L. A. Blankenbaker	10 00
I. C. Duncan	5 00	J. D. Overstreet	1 00
John Hogland	1 00	J. A. Martin	10 00
John Rogers	1 00	Caleb Maratta	5 00
T. D. Green	5 00	W. G. Hobbs	5 00
S. M. Cain	1 00	John C. West	2 50
D. H. Wiggington	2 00	Kennon Holt	5 00
E. E. Lloyd	1 00	Felix B. Stone	5 00
Berkley May	2 00	Samuel Ruble	10 00

J. C. Rigg	5 00	Q. T. Hayden	10 00
James Shelburn	5 00	Wm. Muir	5 00
Dr. M. L. Hudson	5 00	Wm. Samuels	5 00
H. L. Harp	1 00	John Shoptaugh	5 00
Stephen T. Campbell	10 00	Benjamin Hainer	5 00
Robert J. Jewell	5 00	Dr. Wm. H. Newman	5 00
Frances Norman	15 00	Thomas O. Neal	5 00
J. N. Beard	10 00	Able Crawford	20 00
C. W. Beard	5 00	A. M. Cartnell	10 00
Catherine Beard	5 00	Deborah Hammond	5 00
Peter Snider	25 00	John Sprigg	10 00
N. I. Buckner	5 00	Wm. R. Grigsby	5 00
Benj. Downs	2 00	Mrs. E. Ray	10 00
James Bridwell	5 00	A. G. Adams	5 00
A. C. Kincheloe	10 00	J. B. Bowman	10 00
Jas. B. Tichenor	10 00	Solomon Coffman	5 00
Dr. J. N. Allen	5 00	Mother Frances	25 00
Joseph Scott	5 00	S. Keena	5 00
J. B. King	5 00	Dr. A. Bodine	10 00
Thomas Collier	1 00	Wm. Brown	5 00
Alderson W. Garrett	5 00	Mrs. E. W. Pettit	5 00
Mrs. Mary Weaver	1 00	Throop & Bailey	10 00
James Clark	1 00	A. B. Knight	5 00
George Wiggonton	1 00	Wm. C. Bullock	5 00
Coleman Drake	1 00	J. N. Bell	5 00
Zachariah Ashby	5 00	W. H. Searce	5 00
G. W. Anderson	5 00	J. F. Davis	5 00
J. D. Haddot	5 00	Dr. C. D. Bonuey	5 00
G. W. Reason	2 00	W. F. Stone	5 00
James Downes	2 00	David McWilliams & Brother	10 00
Eli Goodwin	5 00	Samuel Ratcliffe	5 00
I. T. Davis	2 50	Wm. Smith	5 00
George W. Snider	10 00	Charles A. Utterback	10 00
Robert Veitch	5 00	Daniel Shouse	10 00
Dr. T. H. Miles	10 00	James Berkley	5 00
John C. Tate	5 00	John Robinson	5 00
Dr. Hugh Berkley	5 00	James H. Drane	5 00
E. H. Stone	5 00	George H. Neal	5 00
John B. Guthrie	10 00	Dr. J. J. Tinsley	15 00
James Wood	5 00	Garland Williams	5 00
Henry Russell	5 00	Joseph T. Hamlin	10 00
Elizabeth Foster	10 00	Lemuel Biskett	5 00
Wm. D. McMakin	10 00	Mrs. E. M. Davis	5 00
C. T. Brown	5 00	D. P. & James Burton	10 00
Fielding Merryfield	10 00	Robert Hanna	10 00
John W. Pence	5 00	Geo. W. & A. Beatty	10 00
E. E. Murphy	5 00	Wm. Gwinn	5 00
Catherine McMakin	10 00	Warren Moody	10 00
J. H. Dugan	5 00	Lewis Neal	5 00
A. C. Wilson	20 00	James Barnett	5 00
Henry Nicholls	10 00	Mrs. Agnes Smith	5 00
Christopher Ludwick	10 00	Dr. James I. Clayton	5 00
Mrs. Sarah E. Bealman	2 00	Rev. Daniel Stevenson	5 00
Mrs. Ann Lancaster	10 00	Hugh Campbell	5 00
Mrs. Mary Hopkins	5 00	Mrs. Mary H. Logan	10 00
Samuel Bell	5 00	Samuel Vanatta	5 00
S. P. Phillips	20 00	Levi Smith	5 00
Isaac Duncan	5 00	George Bird	5 00
B. Stallard	5 00	Mrs. Mahala Smith	5 00
Beverly Mann	5 00	W. E. J. Foree	10 00
J. B. Hackley	5 00	J. G. Farmer & T. W. Ford	20 00
Wm. Johnston	10 00	Robert Crockett	20 00
Wm. Queen	5 00	P. S. Whitesides	5 00
Collins & Co.	10 00	Allen Snookes & J. McGakey	10 00
E. B. Smith	5 00	E. C. Payne	5 00
E. M. Hayden	5 00	S. C. Henderson	5 00
J. L. Spalding	10 00	Wm. O. McMakin	10 00
J. E. Newman	5 00	L. R. Finch	5 00
J. D. Elliott	10 00	Mrs. L. R. Finch	5 00

Anthony Hardman	2 00	Philip Terrell	1 00
John Haigh	2 50	L. Troutman	1 00
John T. Ballou	2 00	Stephen May	1 00
John Beha	1 50	Wm. Hornsby	1 00
Dr. A. H. Merrifield	1 00	Berry Johnson	1 00
J. M. Neal	1 00	N. Bright	2 00
James Jones	1 00	John Todd	1 00
N. M. Wells	1 00	J. R. Hinkle	1 00
B. M. Porter	1 00	John Dale	1 00
H. Hobbs	1 00	Nathan I. Scarce	1 00
Leven Green	1 00	Mrs. N. Wells	1 00
Samuel O. McMakin	1 00	Wm. Hands & Thomas McKirly	1 00
S. O. Wolf	1 00	P. R. Werthen	2 00
E. Irene Brown	1 00	P. Cash	1 00
S. M. Cash	2 00	Polly Gressom	1 00
John Ash	1 00	Wm. M. Hall	2 00
W. L. Furgerson	2 00	Apollo Cosy	1 00
K. E. Stone	2 50	B. Allen	2 00
E. W. Digan	1 00	Patterson & Stewart	2 50
Stephen Coke	50	Mrs. Steele	50
Stephen Cash	25	A. Netherson	1 00
D. H. Wisheart	50	Charles Walters	2 50
Frances Bellmere	2 50	A. Hamilton	50
J. S. Willard	1 00	Burr, Haight & Wheeler	15 00
Dr. Daugherty	50	R. E. Miles	5 00
C. W. Warren	2 50	P. L. Shulhafer	6 00
Elijah Crawford	2 50	A. Vandyke	20 00
Charles Lute	1 00	Joseph Brown	5 00
Gabriel Lute	2 00	George W. Brookes	8 00
Stephen Weller	50	John A. Middleton	10 00
John F. Arnold	1 00	J. W. Heady	5 00
Lee Horrell	1 00		





SECOND REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY

AND TO THE

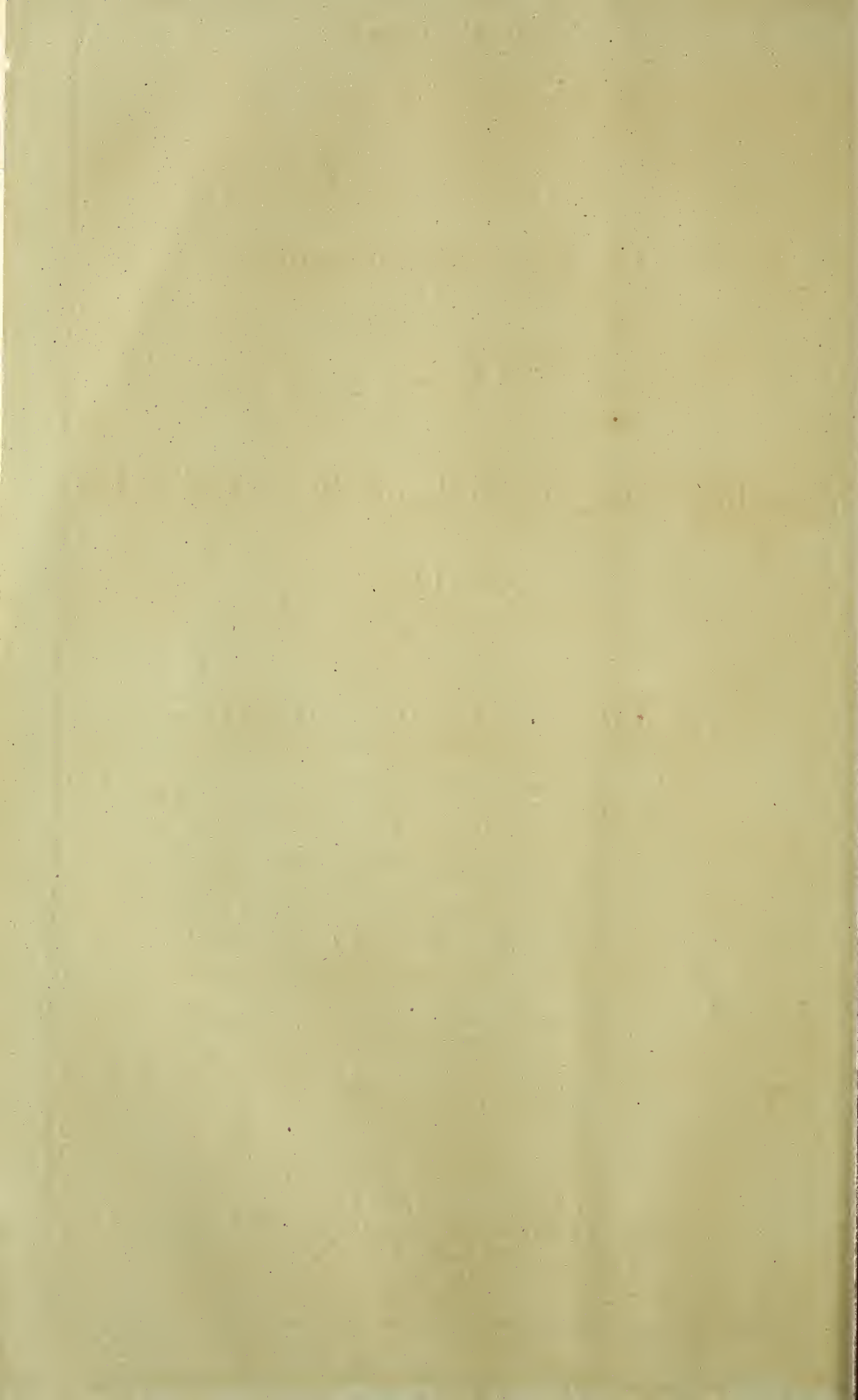
GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES, &c.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

JOHN H. HARNEY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1868.



SECOND REPORT

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AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

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FRANKFORT, KY.:

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JOHN H. HARNEY, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1868.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, PRESIDENT.

JOHN G. BARRET, TREASURER.

BRYCE M. PATTEN, SECRETARY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D.

HON. WILLIAM F. BULLOCK,

HON. THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,

WILLIAM KENDRICK.



SECOND REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

The undersigned, Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, respectfully present their Second Report.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution since the date of the last report, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of the Treasurer, January 1st, 1866	\$1,088 66
Donations from citizens of Ohio, Otis Patten, Agent	463 25
Donations from citizens of Indiana, Otis Patten, Agent	161 21
Donations from citizens of Kentucky, Rev. J. P. Pell, Agent	2,413 00
Donations from citizens of Illinois, F. W. Ratcliffe, Agent	623 15
From the State of Kentucky, 1866	2,580 00
Total	<u>\$7,329 27</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For types, furniture, &c.	\$587 54
For paper, printing, &c.	536 95
	<u>1,124 49</u>
Leaving in hands of the Treasurer	<u>\$6,204 78</u>

Agents were engaged for a few months, in the latter part of the year 1866, in soliciting donations for the Institution in this and several of the adjacent States, viz: Rev. J. P. Pell, under the direction of this Board, in the State of Kentucky; Mr. Francis W. Ratcliffe, in the State of Illinois, and Mr. Otis Patten, in the States of Ohio and Indiana, under the direction of the Auxiliary Boards of Trustees in those States. We greatly regret that the call of one of these gentlemen to a distant field of labor, and the failing health of the others, deprived the Institution of the services of these efficient and faithful agents.

Appended to this Report is a list of the donations received since the date of the last Report, with the names of the donors. In addition to these donations, notes to the amount of several thousand dollars have been secured by the efforts of the Agents of the Institution, and it affords us peculiar pleasure to state that the Superintendents of several of the most eminent schools for the blind in the United States so highly appreciate

the character and objects of the Institution that they have subscribed several hundred dollars to aid it in the great work in which it is engaged.

The Trustees have deemed it expedient to loan a part of the funds in their hands, in accordance with the fifth section of the Charter of the Institution.

Since the date of the last Report, the Institution has commenced the work of printing in raised letters for the blind. A Book of Fables and Stories for Children has been printed, and it is hoped that the press of the Institution may hereafter be kept in constant operation.

In behalf of the blind in the United States, we tender sincere thanks to all who have generously aided the Institution, and earnestly commend it to the favor of the benevolent in all parts of the Union.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
T. S. BELL,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
J. G. BARRET,
WM. KENDRICK,
BRYCE M. PATTEN,
Trustees.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1867. }

CHARTER

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That an Institution under the name of the AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, shall be established in Louisville, Kentucky, or its vicinity, and that James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, William Kendrick, John G. Barret, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, with the right as such to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, and in all cases in which the interests of the Institution are involved. The said Trustees are hereby fully empowered to receive by legacies, conveyances, or otherwise, lands, money, and other property, and the same to retain, use, and apply to the publishing of books in raised letters for the blind; and they are authorized to purchase land, and erect, purchase, or rent buildings for the use of said Institution, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of their incorporation. They may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary, may prescribe their duties and fix the term of their offices, and the amount of their compensation: *Provided, however,* That no contract entered into by any officer or agent, involving the payment of money, shall be binding until ratified by the Trustees. The said Trustees are hereby invested with the same powers and privileges in regard to the copyright of books published by them, as are enjoyed by natural persons. The Trustees may adopt, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be legal and proper.

§ 2. The Trustees shall elect annually a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified. Said Trustees may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Trustees to hold an annual meeting, and other stated meetings, at such times as they may appoint, and such special meetings as may be called by the President or Secretary.

§ 4. The Trustees shall require from the treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, his bond, with satisfactory security, that he will take care of and account for all money and other property of the Institution that may be intrusted to him, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office.

§ 5. The said Trustees shall have power to invest any money in the hands of the treasurer, when to them it shall seem expedient, by way of loan, at any legal rate of interest, to be secured by mortgage on real estate unincumbered, and of double the value of the amount loaned; the interest in all cases to be payable semi-annually.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, before commencing the publication of any book, to request the Superintendent of every Institution for the Education of the Blind in North America to make out and send to the Trustees of the Printing House a list of such books as he may deem most desirable for the use of the blind; and said Trustees shall select for publication the book that shall have received the greatest number of Superintendents' votes in its favor. This mode of selecting books for publication shall be repeated at least once every year.

§ 7. Every school for the blind, located in a State whose Legislature or citizens contribute to the funds of the American Printing House, shall, in proportion to the funds contributed, be entitled to copies of every book published by said House, to be distributed gratuitously to such blind persons as are unable to purchase them. And the Superintendents of said schools shall be required to report to the Trustees of said House the names and residences of all persons to whom books may be thus distributed. The prices of books published by this Institution shall be made so low as merely to cover the cost of publication and other incidental expenses of the Institution.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make an annual report of their proceedings, which shall embrace a full account of the receipts and disbursements, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously, and a general statement of the condition of the Institution; and they shall transmit copies of said reports to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors of the States in North America, to the President of each State Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every American Institution for the Education of the Blind, and to every person who shall have made to the Institution a donation of five dollars the previous year.

§ 9. The Superintendents of State Institutions devoted exclusively to the education of the blind, and the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Presidents of the State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees, shall, ex-officio, constitute

a Board of Visitors, each member of which shall be at all times authorized to visit the Printing House, examine the books, and investigate the proceedings of the Trustees; and the President of any State Board may, at the written request of a majority of the Visitors, call a meeting of the Board of Visitors, who shall be fully empowered to investigate the proceedings of the Trustees of the Institution; and in case they shall find that said Board, or any member thereof, has mismanaged the affairs of said Institution by malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty, they may, a majority of three fourths of all the members present concurring, declare the offices or office of said Trustees or Trustee vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy by election from the citizens of Louisville or its vicinity. Representatives from a majority of the States that contribute to the support of the American Printing House for the Blind shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Visitors, and each State represented shall be allowed one vote in the action of the Board. Notice of every meeting of the Board of Visitors shall be sent by mail to all the members of the Board, and to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at least one month before the time appointed for the meeting.

§ 10. The Trustees of said Printing House shall continue in office until their offices shall become vacant by resignation, neglect to act, death, removal from the State, or removal from office, as hereinbefore provided for. All vacancies caused by resignation, neglect to act, death, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

DONATIONS

FOR THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

OHIO—OTIS PATTEN, AGENT.

GREENFIELD.

S. H. Newcome	\$5 00
Mrs. Mary L. Irwin	5 00
T. H. Wilson	5 00
C. G. Slagle	1 00
Wm. E. Smart	1 00
James P. Morrow	1 00
D. L. Smart	1 00
Wm. Carothers	1 00
S. D. Carothers	1 00
J. L. Watse	1 00
Wm. Douglas	1 00
John Anderson	1 00
L. Leib	1 00
John Duncan	1 00
S. Claypole	1 00
Miss Belle O. Irwin	1 00
Cash	3 75
Rev. Robert C. Campbell	5 00

CHILLICOTHE.

Dr. L. W. Foulke	50 00
A. Douglas	10 00
Thos. Steel	5 00
Thos. Woodson, jr.	5 00
David Smart	5 00
Charles Brown	5 00
Wm. Welsh	5 00
James M. L. Welsh	5 00
A. L. Fullerton	5 00
John P. Holcomb	5 00
Wm. Waddell	5 00
D. Dustman	5 00
O. L. Marfield	5 00
D. G. Dimmick	5 00
E. P. Safford	5 00
Wm. T. McClintic	5 00
N. Wilson	5 00
Samuel F. McCoy	5 00
O. Harman	5 00

H. Seilzbosher	\$1 00
H. N. Carlisle	2 00
S. W. Gariott	50
G. W. Denig	1 00
R. H. Lansing	1 00
W. B. McDill	3 00
Mrs. L. Dunn	1 00
A. Steel	1 00
R. N. McConomon	1 00
J. Mancin	1 00
Mrs. H. McK. Burbridge	1 00
E. Carson	2 00
N. Throckmorton	3 00
T. S.	2 00
M. E. Fullerton	1 00
Henry Hanson	1 00
R. Lumbeck	1 00
A. Fredrick	1 00
Geo. P. Shæffer	1 00
J. Munroe	2 00
A. Friend	1 00
W. L. Sanford	50
G. G. Steel	1 00
Reh Winkle & French	2 30
Martin Maule	1 00
Cash	12 75

MARIETTA.

Douglass Putnam	10 00
J. W. Andrews	5 00
E. B. Andrews	5 00
Thos. W. Ewart	5 00
D. P. Bosworth	5 00
D. E. Skinner	5 00
John Mills	5 00
John Bigelow	5 00
Buell & Bros.	5 00
H. J. B. & Co.	5 00
S. Slocum	5 00
Baron Gates	5 00

J. W. Waters	\$5 00	James Vetter	\$1 00
John Newton	5 00	Cash	23 25
Mrs. W. Craig	5 00		
Mrs. Irwin	5 00	SPRINGFIELD, DAYTON, MIDDLETOWN,	
J. E. Hall	5 00	HILLSBORO, AND LANCASTER.	
Owen Franks	5 00	Robert W. Steele	\$10 00
H. L. Sibley	1 00	John G. Lowe	10 00
Wm. B. Loomis	1 00	Preserved Smith	10 00
Mrs. Slack	1 00	Henry S. Brown	10 00
Mrs. Goddard	50	Henry Stoddard, sr.	10 00
James Dunn	1 00	Mrs. B. G. Galloway	10 00
George R. Woodruff	1 00	Mrs. Wm. Scott	10 00
J. E. Thurber	1 00	John L. Martin	5 00
Rev. M. J. D. Ryan	2 00	Isaac Haas	5 00
A. W. McCormick	1 00	W. P. Huffman	5 00
J. T. Dunn	1 00	Thomas Cochrane	5 00
C. B. Wells	1 00	Edward A. Parrott	5 00
A. B. Dunim	50	Geo. L. Phillips	5 00
Geo. H. Eels	1 00	Josiah Gebhart	5 00
Anderson Bros.	1 00	J. Harshman	5 00
S. R. Turner	1 00	D. E. Mead	5 00
Martin Schmidt	1 00	T. A. Phillips	5 00
Louis Goebel	1 00	Simon Gebhart	5 00
John Becket	1 00	A. C. Black	5 00
Jesse Beach	25	J. C. McCreight	5 00
A. F. Nye	3 00	J. C. King	5 00
James Dutton	1 00	Samuel E. Hibben	5 00
L. Edgarton	2 00	F. Evans	5 00
Mary P. Whiffing	1 00	J. A. Smith	5 00
German M. E. Church	4 00	D. Talmadge	5 00
R. Hayward	1 00	W. T. Reese	3 00
Miss Maria Woodward	1 00	H. W. Weekly	3 00
Cash	2 00	Cash	2 00
		Buckingham & Rogers	2 00
		William A. B.	2 00
		P. M.	2 00
		Cash	3 00
		Cash	6 00
		C. Wight	2 00
		Cash	2 00
		William Mitchell	2 00
		Noah Evans	2 00
		W. H. Trimble	2 00
		J. S. Black	2 00
		James Brown	2 00
		James Ewing	2 00
		G. H. Beck	1 00
		John Work	2 00
		R. P. Coles	1 00
		J. Weaver	1 00
		W. P. Douglas	25
		B. F. Reinmund	1 00
		J. W. Work	1 00
		E. L. Slocum	1 00
		Cash	50
		W. G. Oglesby	1 00
		J. W. Taylor	1 00
		S. Goldman	1 00
		T. J. Tytus	1 00
		Williamson	2 00
		J. M. Johnson	1 00
		J. McD. Matthews	1 00
		H. Smedmiger	1 00
		Heist & Reed	1 00
		W. C. Barry	1 00
		E. B. Miller	1 00

PORTSMOUTH.

John G. Peeples	50 00
Benj. B. Gaylord	50 00
J. F. Towel	10 00
M. K. Tewksbury	10 00
Mrs. Damasini	10 00
Geo. H. Bell	5 00
J. M. Murray	3 00
L. H. Gilbert	2 00
W. Kinney	5 00
P. S. James	2 00
J. M. Wall	2 00
C. P. Tracy	5 00
W. H. Taylor	2 00
L. C. Damasini	5 00
D. N. Murray	5 00
P. W. Noel	2 00
Samuel Reed	2 00
James T. Gordon	2 00
Thos. P. Brown	1 00
Mrs. W. Kinney	5 00
Mrs. R. Hamilton	5 00
Mrs. Ratliff	5 00
Miss N. Sill	2 00
J. W. Purdum	2 00
J. M. Rumsey	5 00
J. H. Roads	2 00
J. G. Reed	2 00
A. B. Woomles	1 00
E. B. Greene	5 00
J. N. Whooberg	1 00
E. B. Prate	2 00

Benj. J. Harris	\$1 00	P. W. & B.	\$1 00
I. C. Nelson	1 00	G. G. Beck	1 00
J. S. Bertole	1 00	H. C.	1 00
R. D. Lilly	1 00	Cash	2 00
W. R. Smith	1 00	Mrs. Darst	1 00
J. I. Woodrow	1 00	L. Cassell	1 00
A. B. Sams	1 00	J. W. Gunn	1 00
Benj. Coward	1 00	A. O. Hayward	1 00
R. D. Lilly	1 00	D. Cooper	1 00
Edward Arthur	1 00	W. N. Andrews	1 00
W. M. Meek	1 00	Samuel Smith	1 00
Reuben W. Spargur	1 00	C. A. Phelps	1 00
Bell & Marlay	1 00	S. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Lilly	1 00	Cash	1 00
John Smith	1 00	David Ewing	2 00
Thomas Barry	1 00	John S. Brassee	2 00
J. C. Smith	1 00	Samuel F. Christie	3 00
H. G. Trout	1 00		

INDIANA-OTIS PATTEN, AGENT.

INDIANAPOLIS.

James M. Ray	\$20 00
Thomas H. Sharpe	15 00
D. E. Snyder	15 00
Thos. MacIntire	10 00
W. H. Glenn	10 00
F. M. Churchman	10 00
John S. Newman	10 00
Geo. K. Sharpe	10 00
R. L. Talbot	10 00
E. D. Fletcher	10 00
F. Goepfer & Co.	5 00
S. Merrill	5 00
I. Butterfield	5 00
S. T. Bowen	5 00
Hume, Adams & Co.	5 00
Wm. J. Cairle	5 00
C. Mayer & Co.	5 00
Isaac Davis	5 00
A. F. Noble	5 00
Warden & Sumivalt	5 00
J. W. Adams & Co.	5 00
L. Luderff & Co.	5 00
Louis Lang	5 00
I. R. Henry	5 00
I. D. Condit	5 00
A. Hanna	5 00
Krass & Galt	5 00
I. Wetzler	5 00
Geo. C. Heckman	5 00
Wm. L. Pyle	1 00
W. I. Haskitt	2 00
W. H. Gelman	1 00
A. Hays	1 00
W. H. Comingen	1 00
Charles Fisher	1 00
M. Wells	2 00
Mrs. Dunfren	1 00
I. O. Brikmeyer	1 00
Charles C. Hart	50
Cash	6 00
J. W. Canan	10 00
W. P. & E. P. Gallup	5 00
Wm. Manser	5 00
John W. King	1 00

NEW ALBANY.

W. A. Clapp	2 00
E. Shuely	50
I. Bragdon	5 00
W. S. Culbertson	5 00
German E. Church	8 40
S. C. Day	5 00
D. G. Stewart	1 00
I. A. Hulten	1 00
G. C. Cameron	5 00
S. I. Alexander	2 00
W. E. Alexander	1 00
I. S. Houk	2 00
C. A. Reinaking	1 00
Mrs. A. M. Fitch	3 00
S. A. Day	1 00
German E. Church	4 10
Cash	2 50

JEFFERSONVILLE.

W. H. Fogg	5 00
I. H. Mills	5 00
R. Wells	2 00
Charles C. Anderson	2 00
N. Field	5 00
John R. Erringer	1 00
John N. Ingram	1 00
James Howard	1 00
John Howard	2 00
D. M. Murchy	1 00
Dr. Wilson	2 00
Rev. Drummond Welburn	10 00

CHARLESTON.

Samuel C. Taggart	1 00
A. H. Hay	1 00
John Demory	50
M. P. Alphy	1 00
Cash	4 00

HANOVER.

James Wood	5 00
Otis Patten	5 00
William Shiearar	5 00
S. H. Thompson	5 00

J. S. Brengle	\$5 00
A. Mann	2 00
I. W. Scott	3 00
R. T. Robb	1 00
James Evans	1 00
J. H. Dunn	1 00
Joel Dicky	1 00
Jesse Miller	1 00

MADISON.

S. S. Moffatt	5 00
C. E. Walker	5 00
William Dunn	5 00
Charles C. Corneet	5 00
S. O. Charlesworth	5 00

J. Clements	\$5 00
D. G. Phillipps	5 00
J. S. Irwin	5 00
Mark Tilton	5 00
J. King	2 00
R. Craig	50
Fred. Harper	50
W. E. Hoole	1 00
Peter Thompson	1 00
Cash	15 60
German Lutheran Church	3 00

TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

Robert Muse	10 00
Margaret Muse	5 00

KENTUCKY—REV. J. P. PELL, AGENT.

SIMPSONVILLE.

R. H. George	\$20 00
Benj. W. Shouse	20 00
D. Cooper	10 00
Mrs. Beaty	5 00
A. Hanna	20 00
Samuel Long	10 00
J. W. Botts	10 00
M. Fields	10 00
W. H. Walter	20 00
Jesse Robinson	20 00
Mrs. Calvin Carpenter	20 00
Jeptha Shouse	20 00
John McNeal	20 00
W. H. Pemberton	10 00
H. Harding	40 00
Frank Wright	10 00
Lemuel Wright	10 00
William Gregg	20 00
Thos. Smith	20 00
Thos. McCormick	20 00
William Smith	20 00
James G. Byers	10 00
F. O. Graves	20 00

SHELBYVILLE.

Samuel McWilliams	20 00
Judge R. Doak	20 00
Evan Hinton	20 00
J. H. Wilson	20 00
Joseph W. Dodd	20 00
C. Kinkle	20 00
Col. M. C. Taylor	20 00
J. F. Ballard	20 00
J. Beckley	20 00
Mr. McGrath	10 00
Samuel Harbison	40 00
S. P. Middleton	20 00
Dr. D. Muir Rodgers	10 00
James K. Smith	10 00
Sallie Logan	5 00
J. K. Logan	20 00
W. A. Shipman	20 00
R. S. McWilliams	10 00
G. L. Harbison	20 00
Wm. Long	20 00
James Wight	20 00

J. E. Sodousky	10 00
Joseph V. Morton	20 00
Pierson Willis	20 00
Mrs. Harwood, per Dr. Boswell	20 00
J. P. & J. D. Allen	30 00
A. Harrington	20 00
Joseph G. Bird	20 00
Samuel Glass	20 00
Woodford Hall	20 00
A. W. Offutt	20 00
Dr. Richardson	20 00
Dr. James Lowery	30 00
Wm. Scott Harbison	20 00
S. B. Moxley	20 00
Martha J. Glass	20 00
B. M. Hall	10 00
A. Middleton	20 00
B. F. Offutt	10 00
Henry C. Offutt	25 00
John and Mary Reid	40 00
M. Collier	13 20
F. W. Garnett	20 00
H. B. Morton	10 00
G. A. Armstrong	10 00
Edwards & Co.	20 00

FAIRFIELD.

J. E. Crockett	20 00
Wm. W. Bryan	20 00
J. D. & S. Hanna	20 00
H. Bailey	20 00
Nancy Blades	5 00
A. C. Brown	10 00
Wm. C. Hanna	20 00

EMINENCE.

Wm. Armstrong	20 00
J. C. Booker	20 00
W. S. Helm	20 00
Elizabeth Owen	20 00
Thos. Dunlap	10 00
Mrs. Nancy Booker	10 00
Mrs. Julia Booker	10 00
F. S. Drane	30 00
James M. Todd	20 00
Preston Thomas	10 00
A. Crabb	20 00

John G. Mitchell	\$20 00
Albert T. Drane	10 00

CLAYVILLE.

James A. Middleton	10 00
John W. Shipman	10 00
Charles Bright	10 00
G. H. Stortz	10 00

LOUISVILLE.

D. M. Hall	10 00
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WILSONVILLE.

Joseph Miller	10 00
S. R. Norman	20 00
Dr. B. F. Collings	20 00
Thomas Hunter	5 00
James R. Stallard	20 00
Joseph Russell	10 00
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John Dale	5 00
Moses Graham	5 00
Dr. F. A. Day	10 00
F. Day	20 00

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Thomas Stone	10 00
H. Mathews	10 00
William D. Stone	20 00
J. W. Withrow	10 00
John Crutcher	10 00
Seymour Shelburn	20 00
Sallie L. Stone	20 00

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Robert Cochran	20 00

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Mrs. Edward D. Massie	20 00
W. M. Burnett	10 00

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P. J. Stoner	10 00
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C. Wells	5 00
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Abner King	20 00
John Bell	20 00
Z. P. Wells	20 00
R. C. Hagan	20 00
Benjamin Miller	10 00
William Osburn	10 00
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S. Murphy	10 00
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John Atkinson, per J. W. Muir	20 00
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P. Talbot	10 00
J. E. Sweet	5 00
C. C. Wells	5 00
W. H. Conner	20 00
John A. Mackey	20 00
Mrs. E. Murphy	10 00
D. Talbot's heirs	8 00
J. R. Edleman	10 00
J. H. Taylor	20 00
Joshua Gore	20 00

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William D. Houston	20 00
James Greer	20 00
S. F. Wilkerson	20 00
John Stone	20 00
James Porter	20 00
Joseph McClasky	20 00
Dr. Isaac McClasky	20 00
Mrs. A. V. Skinner	20 00
S. S. Fulton	5 00

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Elijah M. Davis	20 00
Sallie Beauchamp	20 00

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Edward Elliot	\$5 00
J. R. Capps	2 00
Wm. Brown	20 00
Philip G. Giblett	3 00
J. G. Strann	10 00
Kelsey Brothers	5 00
Cash	3 25

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N. Hawkins	10 00
S. M.	1 00
L. D. Boone	5 00
Thos. M. Eddy	2 00
W. H. Brown	5 00
George C. Cook	5 00
Hon. Wm. Bross	5 00

John Evans, U. S. G., from Colorado	\$20 00
J. Haven	2 00
J. Young Scammon	5 00
Samuel Howe	5 00
Cash	2 50

URBANA.

O. O. Alexander	2 00
Somers & Cunningham	2 00
J. W. Sim	5 00
J. Park	1 00
W. S. Brown	50
Sheldon & Jaques	2 00
C. M. Greggs	2 00
S. Call	25
J. D. Johnson	1 00
J. H. Morris	50
Cash	9 15

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A. W. Beasley	50
J. M. Parker	25
D. Gardner & Co.	5 00
G. W. C.	50
Max Ichberg	50
Geo. W. Kinney	5 00
E. Miller	2 00
J. B. Arnold	50
G. E. Hassel	1 00
Moore & Tuthill	2 00
J. S. Wright	2 00
E. G. B.	25
H. J. Traver	50
S. M. Marble	1 00
E. W. B.	50
E. R. Miller	1 00
P. W. Plank	50
E. Ward	50
J. McCorcle	1 00
R. A. Sutton	50
J. W. Pollock	50
Bing & Swartz	25
S. Conkling	50
John Pullen	50
J. A. Risk	35
McDowell	1 00
Cash	13 70

MATTOON.

J. Richmond	1 00
J. H. Clark	1 00
C. M. Dole	3 00
H. J. Frest	1 00
S. C. Richardson	1 00
R. B. Rutherford	1 00
J. W. Doran	1 00
S. Smith	1 00
T. E. Wood	1 00
James B. Currans	1 00
A. D. Keller & Co.	2 00
A. Eaton	1 00
I. L. Smith	1 00
D. L. McIntire	1 00
Parmela Brothers	1 00
George Biety	25
Wm. M. C. Bales	5 00

C. & A. Moon	\$1 00
Milton A. Smith	1 00
J. Keller	25
D. S. Fallen	50
George Curry	2 00
Cash	7 40
Pennsylvania House	2 00

TUSCOLA.

J. A. Dearborn	1 00
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CHARLESTON.

J. G. Chambers	2 00
D. H. Trimble	1 00
W. E. Adams	1 00
H. C. Wortham	1 00
Hiley & Parker	1 00
Dayton & King	1 00
S. Levisan	50
J. M. With	1 00
C. Owens	50
R. M. Kindall	50
H. C. Clement	1 00
Isaac Kalm	50
I. Kennedy & Co.	1 00
John Monroe	1 00
H. Glasses	1 00
Skidmore & Nesbit	1 00
I. B. Mitchell	25
Wilson Brothers & Co.	2 00
G. Steigman	1 00
Pinatt & Co.	1 00
McGee & Ginther	1 00
C. H. Morton	1 00
Thos. B. Tower	1 00
Highland & Co.	1 00
W. W. Fisher & Co.	1 00
S. Ray	50
Wm. Kenneday	1 00
S. Lee & Morris	50
O. B. Ficklin	6 00
Dr. Samuel Vanmeeti	1 00
C. Mc. & Co.	1 00
George W. Teel	50
J. I. Brown	25
Collom & Mitchell	50
Jacob Harry	50
Cash	13 75
Union House	2 00

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Blackburn & Munsell	5 00
James A. Eads	2 50
Sale & Rivers	2 00
Kile & Walker	2 00
C. V. Lodge & Co.	2 00
Booth & Woodbridge	2 00
Pinneyer & Duns	2 00
A. Troydon	2 00
O. H. P. Forker	1 00
Moss & Hamberger	2 00
A. J. Baker	1 00
Jacob W. Gregg	1 00
William Moore	1 00
W. A. Wozencraft	1 00
Levi Lisk	1 00

Hord & Reed	\$1 00	William Jones	\$0 25
Livingston & Holden	1 00	F. F. Honts	1 00
John W. Payne	1 00	J. W. C. H.	25
J. M. Sheets	1 00	Jacob Beaf, sr.	75
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William S. Cook & Brothers	1 00	Martha Moorehouse	1 00
John A. Metcalfe & Son	1 00	Howler & Lewis	1 00
S. Berlace	50	Fred. Beek	1 00
J. W. Payne	1 00	B. F. Heap	1 00
Samuel Graham	1 00	P. Shaw	50
Samuel Wallace	1 00	C. D. Johnson	50
George Thilman	50	John Frey	2 50
J. W. Parrish	50	Wm. B.	50
S. P. Link	1 00	Adam Guyot	50
Ross & Fish	50	E. W. R.	1 00
E. D. Stalmaker	1 00	K. D. Horrall	1 00
Joshua Davis	1 00	C. Shultz	50
H. R. Miller	1 00	C. B.	50
F. Rude	50	R. O. Woods	50
Hiram Sanford	5 00	A. Knoph	50
L. L. Todd	1 00	S. A.	50
S. Young	1 00	F. L. Johnson	75
C. C. Hunte	50	R. Chaplin	50
Ball & Collins	1 00	J. A. C.	50
Jones & Vance	50	Z. O. C.	50
A. J. Miller	1 00	G. Z.	50
J. H. Shelled	1 00	Edward Hoskins	50
Sceen & Dole	1 00	Robert Snodgrass	50
John H. Harding	1 00	C. M. Horner	1 00
David B. Elliott	1 00	G. Ellis	50
Richard Patten	2 50	J. S.	25
Cash	2 00	John Mellon	1 00
OLNEY.		S. B. H.	25
		H. N. W.	25
E. B.	1 00	J. G. M.	1 00
Wm. B.	1 00	T. J. Richardson	50
A. Goslin	50	J. P. & Co.	1 00
James Wright	50	Baird & Hofman	1 00
J. R. Johnson	1 00	J. Schifferstein	1 00
G. D. Morrison	1 00	R. M. L.	25
J. M. Price	50	Kur Pierson	1 00
J. S. Gardner	1 00	Carnes & Moore	1 25
W. D. Munsford	50	Shelby, Smith & Dean	2 00
J. B. Wiley	1 00	K. Ridgely	1 00
L. A. Shroeder	50	Scott, Schefferstein & Brockman	1 00
Isaac Welby	50	M. O. Kean	5 00
A. H. Knost	50	H. Hayward	3 00
John L. Campbell	50	French & Lemen	2 00
J. R. McGinnis	50	Cash	4 25
J. H. Scott	50	NOBLE.	
H. Spring	2 00		
R. B. Marney	50	P. S. Cossett	1 00
Thomas Ratcliffe	1 00	Wm. Haines	1 00
A. L. & R. Byers	5 00	S. E.	50
R. W. F.	50	M. Wilson	25
D. S.	50	J. C. Truitt	1 00
O. B. M.	50	S. Hutchinson	1 00
Wm. Wilkin	1 00	A. J. Mitchell	50
H. Cary	1 00	T. D. Skelton	50
John Stout	50	Philip Smiser	50
James Beaf	50	J. D. Lucker	50
Jacob Beaf	50	W. H. Clutter	50
James Nebler	50	E. R.	25
C. Hardy	50	M. Beaman	50
Mary Hall	25	L. Truitt	75

A. L. Truitt	\$0 50
N. Behymer	1 00
M. Truitt	75

FLORA.

Allen Hanks	50
H. Hancock	25
G. Bros.	1 00
Benj. James	25
James W. Ewing	50
Renks & Pease	1 00
P. P. Brown	50
Vandaveer & Smith	1 00
W. A. Lovelittle	25
E. L. Manett	1 00
W. F. Sigler	50
J. Bowman	1 00
Wm. B. Wilson	1 00
W. S. Walker	50
James W. Lyons	50
Joel Wilson	50
P. P. Brown	50
A. H. Coil	50
J. Markle	25
Cash	1 00

SALEM.

M. Schaeffer	1 00
B. F. Marshall	1 00
J. K. Rainey	1 00
L. Fellenbatm	1 00
J. Cunningham	1 00
C. D. Gresham	1 00
J. S. Lydick	1 00
W. M. Elliott	1 00
W. S. L.	50
H. E. Moore	1 00
C. H. Anthony	50
W. E. McMarkin	50
Humphry	50
Geo. Liby	50
Cash	6 00

XENIA.

David Wright	2 00
Charles Rusher	50
R. Flemin	50
S. S. Clark	50
H. H. Beecher	50
F. A. Davies	50
Filson & Co.	1 00
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J. T. Stewart, sr.	5 00
T. Condell	5 00
James C. Conkling	5 00
R. G. Oglesby	5 00
Geo. W. Shatt	5 00
Hill & Hughes	5 00
A. N. J. Crook	5 00
G. M.	1 00
W. D. Ward	5 00

Fox & Flower	\$1 00
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James A. Canfield	1 00
Walter Orday	1 00
F. George & Son	5 00
Benjamin & Co.	1 00
Henry H. Koon	5 00
Sharon Tyndale	5 00
G. & M.	1 00
O. H. Miner	5 00
B. F. Herndon & Co.	5 00
Vinadye & McNiel	5 00
I. A. Vogdale	2 00
J. T. Smith	5 00
Wm. M. Springer	5 00
J. W. Morgan	1 00
George Bannell	1 00
J. T. P.	1 00
H. C. Latham	1 00
H. M. Glancy	5 00
E. Kniegh	1 00
S. Madden	25
J. W. Bona	1 00
H. G. Reynolds	5 00
Smith & Hay	5 00
John Flaget	1 00
H. Ihardt	1 00
P. C. Canedy	5 00
I. W. Chenery & Brothers	2 00
D. M. Busham	1 00
J. O. Kames	1 00
J. Rucker	1 00
John Ordway	50
J. A. Chesnut	5 00
Thos. Brady	1 00
M. L.	1 00
S. A. Slemmons	1 00
W. W. Leverett	1 00
Wm. Thompson	1 00
H. Williams	1 00
C. Iver	2 10
J. Elliot	1 00
W. H. Johnson	5 00
J. T. Stewart, jr.	5 00
P. P. Encas	5 00
F. D. B. Salter	5 00
H. A. Bergman	1 00
J. L. Z.	2 00
I. W. Sponsler	5 00
Mr. Garfield	50
J. F.	30
E. R. Ulrich	5 00
James Conkling, jr.	1 00
H. G. Fitzhugh	1 00
R. & C.	1 00
James Hodse	1 00
Higginson	1 00
Matheny & Co.	5 00
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P. W. Kline	1 25
R. W. Scott	1 00
A. V. Arnold	50
C. M. Morrison	1 00
M. Fitzgerald	50
G. E.	50
Isaac Elder & Brother	1 00

Cheney House	\$10 00
G. M. Brinkerhoff	2 00
Cash	56 25

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Alex. G. Tyng	5 00
Leslie Robison	1 00
Sidney Pulsifer	5 00
Hon. E. C. Ingersoll	5 00
Dr. McBride	5 00
J. H. B.	1 00
Barrett White	1 00
K. & S.	2 00
Bernard Bailly	1 00
Sanders	1 00
R. O.	1 00
V. U.	1 00
N. B. Curtis	5 00
T. S. Bradley	5 00
Charles B. Day	5 00
O. P. Bissell	5 00
F. S.	1 00
W. Cockle	10 00
M.	1 00
R. G. Ingersoll	5 00
R. Johnstan	1 00
P.	2 00
D. C. Sellar	1 00
V. Dewain	2 00
I. Proebsting	1 00
Wm. Weir	1 00
A. C. Hankinson	1 00
P. F. Elliott	1 00
E. M. Hotchkiss	1 00
S. H. Thompson	2 00
John Hamlin	2 00
Alex. McCoy	1 00
John N. Niglas	1 00
Geo. W. Baker	50
D. McCulloch	1 00
J. C. Kimble	1 00
A. J. Schradzki	1 00
P. Bender	1 00
S. & H.	1 00
Muntule	1 00
Isaac Walker	1 00
G. W. Avery	1 00
H. S.	1 00
R. Kimble	1 00
C. S.	50
L. G. Pratt	5 00
T. S. Dobbins	25 00
Cash	50 35

PEKIN.

S. W. Stone	10 00
S. R.	1 00
John B. Whiteford	1 50
C. D. Rupert	5 00
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Thomas King	1 00
M. M. Bassitt	1 00
H. C. Stein	1 00
J. B. Clark	5 00
John Claton	1 00
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G.	\$1 00
H. Vandewort	1 00
Herget & Co.	1 00
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G. W. Emmons	50
Herman Kickler	50
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L. & D.	1 00
L. Heissel & Co.	1 00
Henry Gerrett	1 00
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Terry Berry	1 00
H. P. Tungin	1 00
W. W. Chaucer	2 00
Augustus Riese	50
J. M.	1 00
T. K. Bemus	5 00
Cash	4 25

HAVANA.

Solenberger & Frankenfield	2 00
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E. B. Hayhaim	1 00
James H. Hole	50
P. P. Burgett & Co.	1 00
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I. H. Nash	50
John W. Jones	5 00
W. E. Knox	1 00
Wm. A. Low	50
W. W. L.	1 00
M. B. White	1 00
Geo. W. Noble & Co.	2 00
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R. R. Semmons	50
K. & M.	1 00
P. & E.	1 00
G. H. H.	50
S. C. Canwell	2 00
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J. R. Foster	50
Kemp & Co.	1 00
J. H. H.	1 00
D. S. Hole	50
H. Fullerton	1 00
W. Higbee	50
T. F. Clapp	50
Cash	3 50

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Oliver Rice	1 00
John Shasted	1 00
M. Phelps & Son	25 00
W. Proctor	5 00
Geo. S. King	5 00
Edward Harris	5 00
Robert Campbell	1 00
James Randell	1 00
Standard House	5 00
George W.	50
S. P. Shope	1 00
Dye & Fox	3 00
Boyd & Hite	2 00

D. A. Burgett	\$1 00
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Judge Lewis	1 00
S. Rosenhampt	1 00
L. G. Fox	1 00
Hull & Yarnell	1 00
Hesson & Sons	2 00
A. Schindelmeyer	1 00
Rev. Apple	1 00
J. C. Morehead	50
J. R. T.	50
C. Howard	1 00
I. C. Allison	50
J. J. Hale	50
John C. Dapp	50
Worley & Proctor	5 00
M. Turner	2 00
Rufus Porter	5 00
G. G. Overall	50
Cash	6 15

CANTON.

I. M. Fox	1 00
A. B. Hulet	1 00
J. A. Johnson	50
A. C. Babcock	10 00
Willie Babcock	50
Charlie Babcock	50
Regulator Clerks	4 00
Wright & Augustine	5 00
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A. Keeling	1 00
Wilson Hulet	1 00
Joel Wright	5 00
J. H. Raney	50
A. O. Baughman	1 00
J. R. Evans	1 00
H. A. Thompson	50
W. W.	1 00
D. W. Vitteem	1 00
N. Vitteem	1 00
C. W. Wills	1 00
D. Beson	1 00
C. T. Heald	5 00
T. Atwater	5 00
E. H. Curtis	1 00
S. E. Piper	1 00
Wolgamot	1 00
T. C. Munger	50
G. S. M. Creary	1 00
Three little boys	25
Joseph Krischke	1 00
E. Norcott	1 00
R. W. & C. C. Dewey	5 00
J. N. Olds	1 00
D. W. Walker	1 00
Wm. Wells	1 00
P. C. Ross	1 00

C. Haynes	\$1 00
I. E. Bower	2 00
I. H. Bass	2 00
A. H. K.	50
Alex. Leyton	1 00
J. H. Stipp & Co.	5 00
S. A. Gee	1 00
E. Mariner	2 00
J. Johnson	1 00
H. Bartels and Jas. Walsh	1 00
S. C. Trull	1 00
A. D. Clark	50
J. B.	1 00
A. Bell	1 00
Nicolet & Magie	1 00
Jones & Armstrong	50
John G. Piper	2 00
Z. Bredwell	50
Thos. Ratcliffe	50
C. B.	50
H. W. Seabee	1 00
J. M. Sorrell	1 00
J. Montgomery	50
W. M. M. Lowell	1 00
J. H. McCall	5 00
Wm. Paston	1 00
J. S.	1 00
Geo. Nagel	1 00
S. Cheek	1 00
S. M. Porter	50
Armstrong House	5 00
Cash	6 00

FARMINGTON.

C. A. Stetson	1 00
A. W. Richards	1 00
G. Fawcett	1 00
Cash	1 00

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Cash	1 50

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Jesse W. Fell	5 00
John Magoone	5 00
C. W. Holden	2 00
A. L. Bushnell	2 00
H. Brothers	4 00
W. R. Duncan	2 00
T. F. Morrell	1 00
W. W. Taylor	1 00
Dr. Wm. C. Scovel	1 00
J. Henning	1 00
J. E. Voak	1 00
Cash	4 50



THIRD REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

American Printing House for the Blind,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES, &c.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1870.



THIRD REPORT

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

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GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES, &c.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.
S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1870.



TRUSTEES.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE,*

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T. S. BELL, M. D.,

WILLIAM KENDRICK,

JOHN MILTON,*

H. T. CURD,*

A. O. BRANNIN,†

BRYCE M. PATTEN,

JOHN G. BARRET,

HON. T. E. BRAMLETTE,

Z. M. SHERLEY.

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The undersigned, Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, respectfully present their Third Report.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution, since the date of the last Report, have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury at date of last Report.....	\$6,204 78
Interest	360 00
	<u>\$6,564 78</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For paper and freight	\$444 95
For printing extra copies of last Report.....	44 80
For printing 400 volumes in raised letters.....	180 00
For binding 250 volumes	250 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	5,645 93
	<u>\$6,564 78</u>

Donations due from several States during the next six months will increase the amount in the treasury to nearly sixteen thousand dollars.

The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind have employed no agents during the last three years, and only four soliciting and collecting agents since the origin of the Institution. In the year 1860, Mr. J. M. Heady was employed to solicit donations from the citizens of a few counties in Kentucky; and in the year 1866, Mr. J. P. Pell was appointed agent for the State of Kentucky; Mr. Otis Patten, for the States of Ohio and Indiana; and Mr. F. W. Ratcliffe, for the State of Illinois. Mr. D. B. Sherrod acted as agent of this Institution for a few weeks in 1859 and 1860; but he was not

authorized by this Board to solicit donations, nor did he ever make a financial report to the Board, nor pay any money to the Treasurer of the Institution. The Trustees of this Institution deem it their duty to the public to state distinctly that no person has ever been authorized to use the name of this Institution, the name of this Board, or the name of any member of this Board, in connection with any printing institution for the blind, except the "American Printing House for the Blind," which, by the united action of several States, has been permanently established in Louisville, Kentucky.

The great variety of alphabets used in printing for the blind, on both sides of the Atlantic, is an evil of no little magnitude. In the library of the Kentucky School for the Blind are books printed in six distinct alphabets; in England five different systems are in use, and the alphabets on the continent of Europe are totally different from those employed in England. To secure the general adoption of a uniform system, a society has been formed in England, under the name of "The British and Foreign Blind Association," of which the Lord Bishop of London is president, and many eminent gentlemen are vice-presidents and members. It is hoped that the formation of this society will lead to some better result than the mere addition of another alphabet to those already in existence.

The hope of the general approval of a uniform system of printing for the blind in the United States led us to discontinue the work of printing until near the close of the present year, when it seemed advisable to proceed with the alphabet most extensively used; and, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of the Institution, we printed an edition of four hundred copies of GAY'S FABLES, most of which have been assigned to the Institutions for the Blind in Kentucky, Mississippi, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, in proportion to the donations received from those States; and other copies of the book are offered for sale, as required by law, at the mere cost of publication. But while, with the alphabet most generally approved, we prosecute the work which has been assigned us, we hold ourselves in readiness to adopt any other alphabet, or any modification of the one now in use, whenever we may be instructed so to do by the patrons of the Institution; and in order to secure the advice and co-operation, not only of the founders and supporters of the Institution, but of all the blind and friends of the blind, we have resolved to call a convention, to be composed of delegates (at least half of whom are to be chosen from the blind) appointed by the Institutions for the Blind in the United States, to recommend an alphabet for the blind of America, and to consider any other questions that may be presented to the convention.

The American Printing House for the Blind has, in the last year, experienced an irreparable loss in the death of its venerable President, Hon. James Guthrie. His distinguished services in the State and national councils led the Legislature of Kentucky to place his name at the head of the Board of Trustees of the Institution; and, his eminent ability and great practical wisdom rendered him a most efficient and valuable member of the Board from the origin of the Institution until the time of his lamented death. When compelled by failing health to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, and to relinquish other public trusts, he cheerfully continued his connection with this Institution; and at the last meeting of the Trustees during his life, which, at his invitation, was held in his sick room, he manifested an earnest devotion to the interests of the Institution, and a tender regard for the blind, which gave additional brightness to his illustrious life.

W. F. BULLOCK, *President.*

JOHN G. BARRET, *Treasurer.*

BRYCE M. PATTEN, *Secretary.*

T. S. BELL,

WILLIAM KENDRICK,

T. E. BRAMLETTE,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

Trustees.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 31ST, 1869. }

CHARTER

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That an Institution under the name of the AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, shall be established in Louisville, Kentucky, or its vicinity, and that James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, William Kendrick, John G. Barret, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, with the right as such to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, and in all cases in which the interests of the Institution are involved. The said Trustees are hereby fully empowered to receive by legacies, conveyances, or otherwise, lands, money, and other property, and the same to retain, use, and apply to the publishing of books in raised letters for the blind; and they are authorized to purchase land, and erect, purchase, or rent buildings for the use of said Institution, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of their incorporation. They may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary, may prescribe their duties and fix the term of their offices, and the amount of their compensation: *Provided, however*, That no contract entered into by any officer or agent, involving the payment of money, shall be binding until ratified by the Trustees. The said Trustees are hereby invested with the same powers and privileges in regard to the copyright of books published by them, as are enjoyed by natural persons. The Trustees may adopt, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be legal and proper.

§ 2. The Trustees shall elect annually a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified. Said Trustees may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Trustees to hold an annual meeting, and other stated meetings, at such times as they may appoint, and such special meetings as may be called by the President or Secretary.

§ 4. The Trustees shall require from the Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, his bond, with satisfactory security, that he will take care of and account for all money and other property of the Institution that may be intrusted to him, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office.

§ 5. The said Trustees shall have power to invest any money in the hands of the Treasurer, when to them it shall seem expedient, by way of loan, at any legal rate of interest, to be secured by mortgage on real estate unencumbered, and of double the value of the amount loaned; the interest in all cases to be payable semi-annually.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, before commencing the publication of any book, to request the Superintendent of every Institution for the Education of the Blind in North America to make out and send to the Trustees of the Printing House a list of such books as he may deem most desirable for the use of the blind; and said Trustees shall select for publication the book that shall have received the greatest number of Superintendents' votes in its favor. This mode of selecting books for publication shall be repeated at least once every year.

§ 7. Every school for the blind, located in a State whose Legislature or citizens contribute to the funds of the American Printing House, shall, in proportion to the funds contributed, be entitled to copies of every book published by said House, to be distributed gratuitously to such blind persons as are unable to purchase them. And the Superintendents of said schools shall be required to report to the Trustees of said House the names and residences of all persons to whom books may be thus distributed. The prices of books published by this Institution shall be made so low as merely to cover the cost of publication and other incidental expenses of the Institution.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make an annual report of their proceedings, which shall embrace a full account of the receipts and disbursements, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously, and a general

statement of the condition of the Institution; and they shall transmit copies of said reports to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors of the States in North America, to the President of each State Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every American Institution for the Education of the Blind, and to every person who shall have made to the Institution a donation of five dollars the previous year.

§ 9. The Superintendents of State Institutions devoted exclusively to the education of the blind, and the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Presidents of the State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees shall, ex-officio, constitute a Board of Visitors, each member of which shall be at all times authorized to visit the Printing House, examine the books, and investigate the proceedings of the Trustees; and the President of any State Board may, at the written request of a majority of the Visitors, call a meeting of the Board of Visitors, who shall be fully empowered to investigate the proceedings of the Trustees of the Institution; and in case they shall find that said Board, or any member thereof, has mismanaged the affairs of said Institution by malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty, they may, a majority of three fourths of all the members present concurring, declare the offices or office of said Trustees or Trustee vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy by election from the citizens of Louisville or its vicinity. Representatives from a majority of the States that contribute to the support of the American Printing House for the Blind shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Visitors, and each State represented shall be allowed one vote in the action of the Board. Notice of every meeting of the Board of Visitors shall be sent by mail to all the members of the Board, and to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at least one month before the time appointed for the meeting.

§ 10. The Trustees of said Printing House shall continue in office until their offices shall become vacant by resignation, neglect to act, death, removal from the State, or removal from office, as hereinbefore provided for. All vacancies caused by resignation, neglect to act, death, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.



AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

American Printing House for the Blind

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES, &c.,

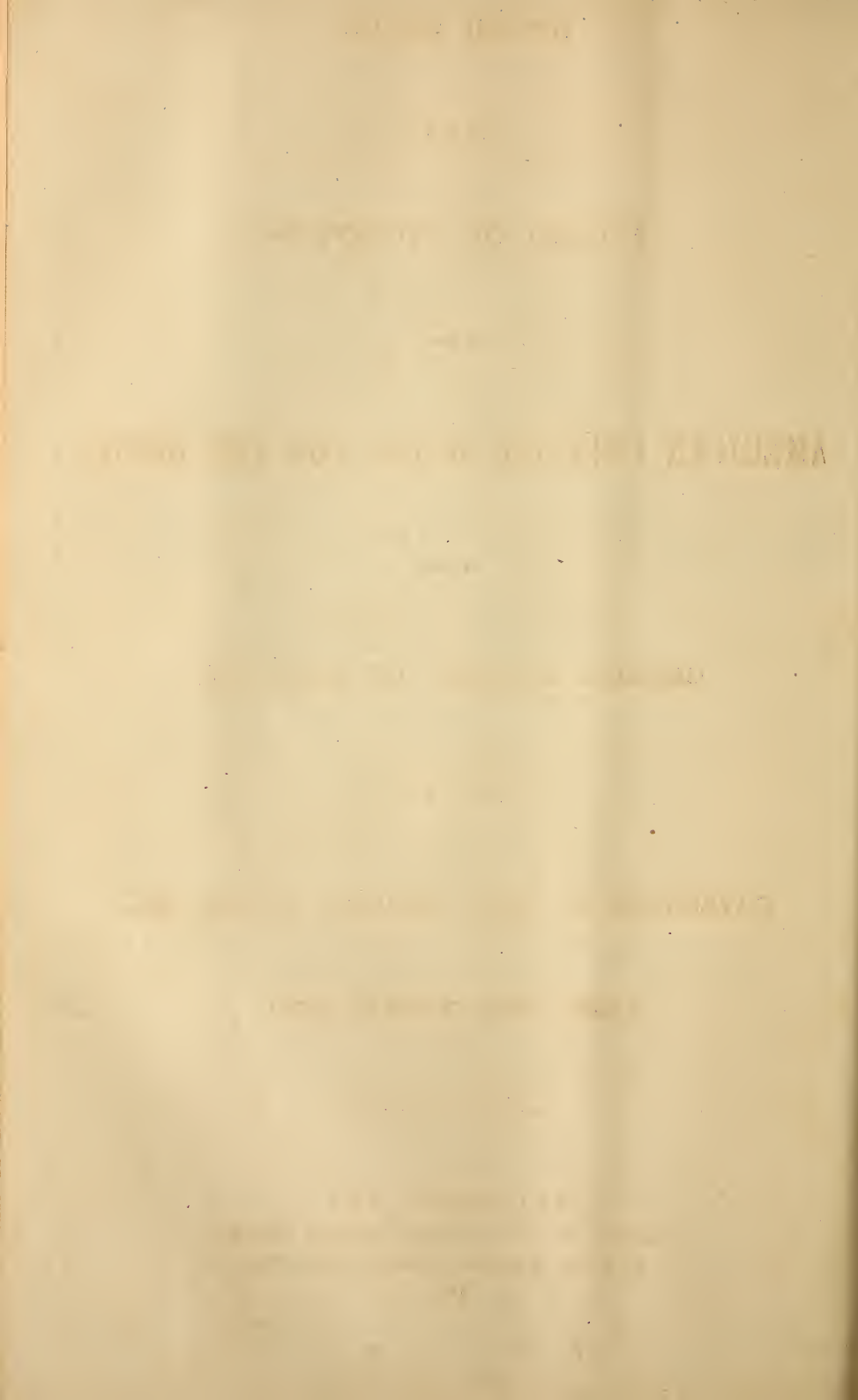
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1871.



FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE AMERICAN STATES, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1871.



TRUSTEES.

W. F. BULLOCK,

PRESIDENT.

J. G. BARRET,

TREASURER.

B. M. PATTEN,

DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, *

HON. W. F. BULLOCK,

T. S. BELL, M. D.,

WILLIAM KENDRICK,

JOHN MILTON, *

H. T. CURD, *

A. O. BRANNIN, †

BRYCE M. PATTEN,

JOHN G. BARRET,

HON. T. E. BRAMLETTE,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

TRUSTEES.

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, in presenting their Fourth Report, are happy to state that the Institution, intrusted to their care, is in a much more prosperous condition than at the date of the last Report, and that its prospects for extensive and permanent usefulness are far brighter at the present time than at any former period in its history.

The Institution is greatly extending its operations, and, in order to secure frequent communication with the Auxiliary Boards of Trustees in all parts of the Union, we appointed, in May last, Rev. G. P. Guild, of Illinois, traveling agent of the Institution. He was a most efficient and faithful agent, and filled the office to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, and with great advantage to the Institution, until he was compelled temporarily to relinquish his agency on account of severe and protracted illness in his family. During the latter part of the year the duties of traveling agent devolved upon Mr. B. M. Patten, the Director, to whose unwearied, and hitherto unrequited, exertions the Institution is very greatly indebted for its success, and even for its existence.

Mr. Guild and Mr. Patten traveled many thousand miles in behalf of the Institution, and, by their agency, most of the difficulties with

which it has been continually hampered for the last ten years have been entirely overcome.

The bold attempt to induce the National Government, by the unauthorized use of the names of distinguished men, and even by the unlawful use of the names of the Trustees of this Institution, and in defiance of the remonstrances of the conductors of the principal Schools for the Blind in the United States, to incorporate and endow, in the District of Columbia, an Institution under the name of "*The American Printing House for the Blind and University for the Blind*," has again been unanimously defeated, and this iniquitous scheme has been so thoroughly exposed, and so publicly denounced on the floor of Congress as a "swindle," that it requires no further notice from this Board.

The receipts and expenditures of the Institution in the year 1870, have been as follows :

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1870-----	\$5,645 03
Sales of 63 copies of GAY'S FABLES -----	95 00
	<u>\$5,740 03</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For embossing press, type, and freight-----	\$468 84
For printer's stand, cases, &c. -----	21 70
For imposing stone-----	19 50
For alterations and repairs of presses, &c. -----	95 55
For printing in raised letters-----	215 00
For printing circulars -----	75 00
For apparatus for binding books-----	195 98
For paper for binding books -----	42 50
For binding books -----	50 00
For paper, and freight on same -----	841 84
For salaries and traveling expenses -----	1,047 80
	<u>3,073 71</u>
Leaving in hands of Treasurer -----	<u>\$2,666 32</u>

The entire resources of the Institution, including presses, type, stock of various kinds, and the funds due from the State of Kentucky and from auxiliary boards and individuals in other States, amount to forty thousand dollars.

The work of printing, which was discontinued at the end of the year 1869, was not resumed until the 15th day of November, 1870. Since that time we have printed 400 copies of FABLES FOR CHILDREN, in the Boston type, and in the combined type; 200 copies of MID-

SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; and we are now engaged on other works of Shakspeare, and on the ENEID OF VIRGIL, in Latin.

In addition to the sales of books during the last year, we have assigned to the Schools for the Blind in the following States, books in proportion to the donations received from those States, viz: INDIANA, 4 copies of "Gay's Fables," 4 copies of "Fables for Children," and 2 copies of "Midsummer Night's Dream;" OHIO, 12 copies of "Gay's Fables," 12 copies of "Fables for Children," and 6 copies of "Midsummer Night's Dream;" ILLINOIS, 15 copies of "Gay's Fables," 15 copies of "Fables for Children," and 8 copies of "Midsummer Night's Dream;" MISSISSIPPI, 25 copies of "Gay's Fables," 25 copies of "Fables for Children," and 12 copies of "Midsummer Night's Dream;" KENTUCKY, 144 copies of "Gay's Fables," 144 copies of "Fables for Children," and 72 copies of "Midsummer Night's Dream"—making a total of 500 volumes distributed gratuitously during the year 1870.

The failure on the part of book-binders to fulfill contracts in a satisfactory manner, has greatly interfered with the sales of the books, printed by this House; and at the end of the year 1870, we secured suitable rooms, purchased the necessary apparatus, and established a Bindery in connection with the Printing House. The work of binding has commenced satisfactorily under the immediate supervision of the Director; and it is believed that the books will hereafter be bound in far better style, with much more promptness, and at less expense than heretofore. We hope in a short time to fill the numerous orders already received, and to meet promptly all the orders with which the Institution may be favored in the future.

The books, printed and bound since the Bindery was established, have been highly commended by all who have examined them; but we believe there is room for greater improvement, and we hope to render the future publications of this House worthy of still higher commendation. To this end, suggestions from the educators of the blind and from the blind themselves in regard to defects or improvements in printing and binding, will be gratefully received by the Trustees and Director of this Institution; and we earnestly solicit from the Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind, a cordial co-operation with us in the great work for which this Institution was called into existence.

The office of Trustee of the American Printing House for the Blind was reluctantly accepted by every member of this Board; but

the difficulties with which the Institution has been forced to contend, the sacrifices made by the Trustees in its behalf, the generous devotion of its friends, the grateful appreciation of its work by the blind, the great good which it has already accomplished, and the promise of still greater good which it offers to this unfortunate class, have greatly enhanced our estimate of its value, and we earnestly and confidently commend it to the friends of the blind in America as the surest means yet devised for giving the light of literature to the blind of our land.

W. F. BULLOCK,
T. S. BELL,
T. E. BRAMLETTE,
J. G. BARRET,
Z. M. SHERLEY,
WM. KENDRICK,
B. M. PATTEN,

Trustees.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., February 7, 1871. }

CHARTER

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That an Institution under the name of the AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, shall be established in Louisville, Kentucky, or its vicinity, and that James Guthrie, William F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, William Kendrick, John G. Barret, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, be, and they are hereby, declared a body corporate, under the name and style of the TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, with the right as such to use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, and in all cases in which the interests of the Institution are involved. The said Trustees are hereby fully empowered to receive by legacies, conveyances, or otherwise, lands, money, and other property, and the same to retain, use, and apply to the publishing of books in raised letters for the blind; and they are authorized to purchase land, and erect, purchase, or rent buildings for the use of said Institution, and to make all such contracts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of their incorporation. They may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary, may prescribe their duties and fix the term of their offices, and the amount of their compensation: *Provided, however,* That no contract entered into

by any officer or agent, involving the payment of money, shall be binding until ratified by the Trustees. The said Trustees are hereby invested with the same powers and privileges in regard to the copyright of books published by them, as are enjoyed by natural persons. The Trustees may adopt, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations, as may be legal and proper.

§ 2. The Trustees shall elect annually a President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, who shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and duly qualified. Said Trustees may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of said officers.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of said Trustees to hold an annual meeting, and other stated meetings, at such times as they may appoint, and such special meetings as may be called by the President or Secretary.

§ 4. The Trustees shall require from the Treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, his bond, with satisfactory security, that he will take care of and account for all money and other property of the Institution that may be intrusted to him, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of his office.

§ 5. The said Trustees shall have power to invest any money in the hands of the Treasurer, when to them it shall seem expedient, by way of loan, at any legal rate of interest, to be secured by mortgage on real estate unencumbered, and of double the value of the amount loaned; the interest in all cases to be payable semi-annually.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees, before commencing the publication of any book, to request the Superintendent of every institution for the education of the blind in North America to make out and send to the Trustees of the Printing House a list of such books as he may deem most desirable for the use of the blind; and said Trustees shall select for publication the book that shall have received the greatest number of Superintendents' votes in its favor. This mode of selecting books for publication shall be repeated at least once every year.

§ 7. Every school for the blind, located in a State whose Legislature or citizens contribute to the funds of the American Printing House, shall, in proportion to the funds contributed, be entitled to copies of every book published by said House, to be distributed gratuitously to such blind persons as are unable to purchase them. And the Superintendents of said schools shall be required to report to the Trustees of said House the names and residences of all persons to

whom books may be thus distributed. The prices of books published by this Institution shall be made so low as merely to cover the cost of publication and other incidental expenses of the Institution.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to make an annual report of their proceedings, which shall embrace a full account of the receipts and disbursements, the funds on hand, the number of books sold, and the number distributed gratuitously, and a general statement of the condition of the Institution; and they shall transmit copies of said reports to the General Assembly of Kentucky, to the Governors of the States in North America, to the President of each State Board of Trustees, to the Superintendent of every American Institution for the Education of the Blind, and to every person who shall have made to the Institution a donation of five dollars the previous year.

§ 9. The Superintendents of State Institutions devoted exclusively to the education of the blind, and the Governors of the States that aid in sustaining the American Printing House for the Blind, and the Presidents of the State Auxiliary Boards of Trustees shall, ex-officio, constitute a Board of Visitors, each member of which shall be at all times authorized to visit the Printing House, examine the books, and investigate the proceedings of the Trustees; and the President of any State Board may, at the written request of a majority of the Visitors, call a meeting of the Board of Visitors, who shall be fully empowered to investigate the proceedings of the Trustees of the Institution; and in case they shall find that said Board, or any member thereof, has mismanaged the affairs of said Institution by malfeasance in office, or neglect of duty, they may, a majority of three fourths of all the members present concurring, declare the offices or office of said Trustees or Trustee vacant, and proceed to fill the vacancy by election from the citizens of Louisville or its vicinity. Representatives from a majority of the States that contribute to the support of the American Printing House for the Blind shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Visitors, and each State represented shall be allowed one vote in the action of the Board. Notice of every meeting of the Board of Visitors shall be sent by mail to all the members of the Board, and to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, at least one month before the time appointed for the meeting.

§ 10. The Trustees of said Printing House shall continue in office until their offices shall become vacant by resignation, neglect to act, death, removal from the State, or removal from office, as hereinbefore provided for. All vacancies caused by resignation, neglect to act, death, or removal from the State, shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists, the Trustees of "The American Printing House for the Blind," in Louisville, Kentucky, having learned that a bill has been introduced into Congress to establish in the District of Columbia an institution under the name of "The American Printing House for the Blind and the American University for the Blind," and to appropriate to the same the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, deem it to be our duty to remonstrate against the passage of said bill, and to state—

That a National Institution under the name of "The American Printing House for the Blind" has for several years been in existence, and in successful operation, in Louisville, Kentucky; that it was founded and endowed by the united action of several States to print books in raised letters for the blind in the United States; that the management of the Institution is intrusted to a Central Board of Trustees in Kentucky, who are aided by Auxiliary Boards of Trustees in other States; that the Superintendents of all the Institutions

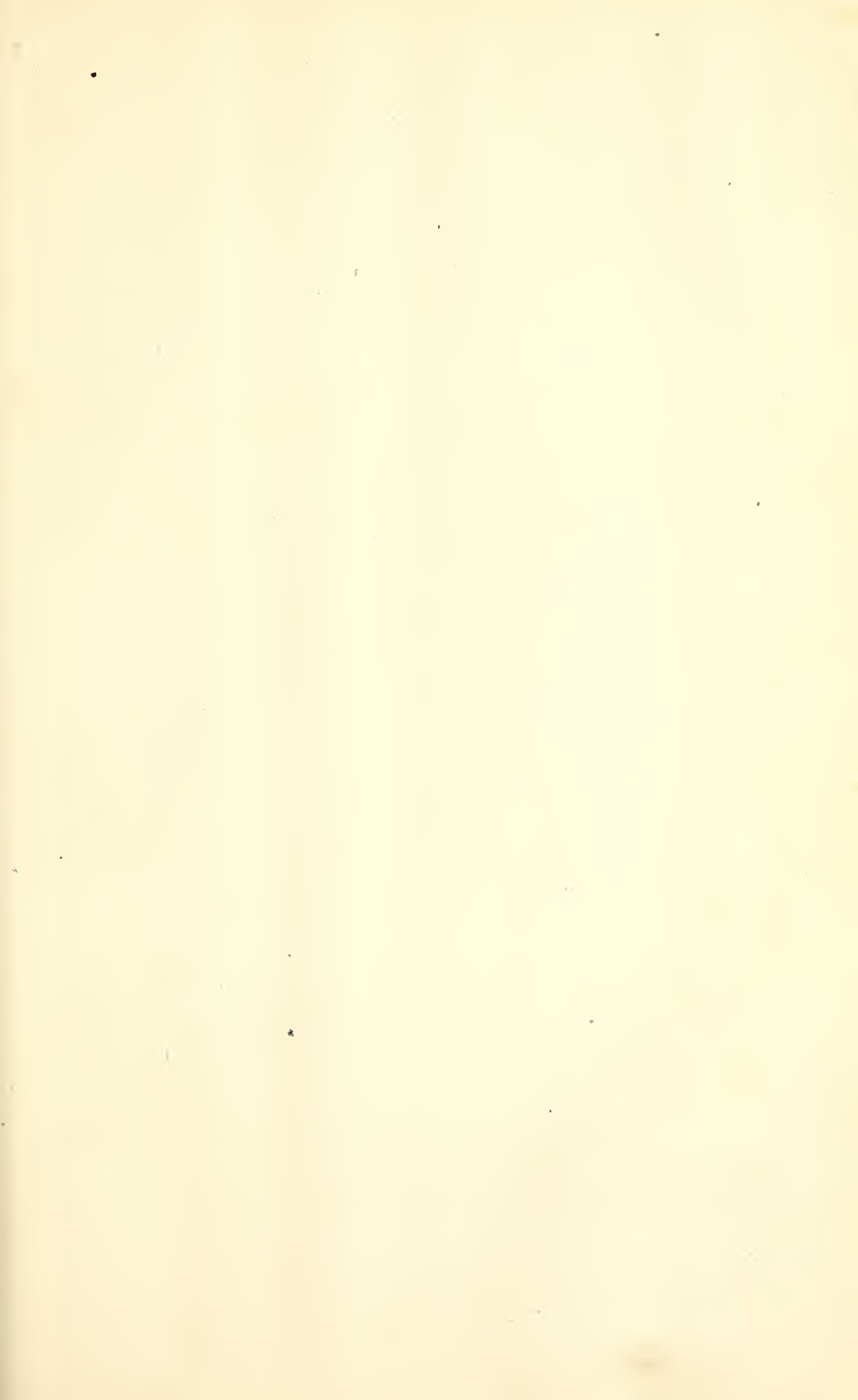
for the Blind in the United States select the books to be printed by this Institution, and that the books are distributed gratuitously among the indigent blind, and sold at cost to all others; that the Institution is permanently established in Kentucky; that its funds, including the money in the hands of the Auxiliary Boards of Trustees, amount to more than forty thousand dollars; that it is furnished with commodious rooms, superior printing presses, the most approved type and apparatus, and that it is prepared to print books in raised letters for the blind to any extent that may be required; that the Directors and Managers of Institutions for the Blind, in all parts of the United States, have, for the last thirty years, agreed as to the necessity of a united effort to sustain one printing house for the blind in the United States, and that they unanimously and cordially approve of the repeated refusal of Congress, during the last three sessions, to incorporate and endow a Printing and Collegiate Institution for the Blind in the District of Columbia; that this Institution is extensively and favorably known as "The American Printing House for the Blind," and that the incorporation of another Institution, under a similar name, in the District of Columbia, would be unjust to this Institution, unjust to the States that established and endowed it, and injurious to the blind for whose benefit it was called into existence.

Your memorialists, therefore, most respectfully and earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the bill to establish and endow "The American Printing House for the Blind and the American University for the Blind" in the District of Columbia, as it would be an unjustifiable use of the name, and an infringement upon the rights, of "The American Printing House for the Blind."

W. F. BULLOCK,
T. S. BELL,
T. E. BRAMLETTE,
J. G. BARRET,
WM. KENDRICK,
BRYCE M. PATTEN,
Z. M. SHERLEY,

Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 26, 1871. }

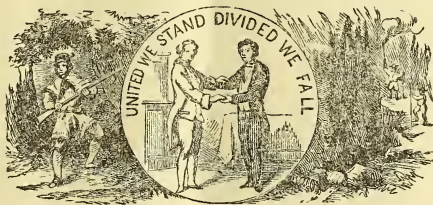


AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.



LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.



INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ADJOURNED SESSION, 1871-'2.

1873.

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1873.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, }
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, December 30, 1872. }

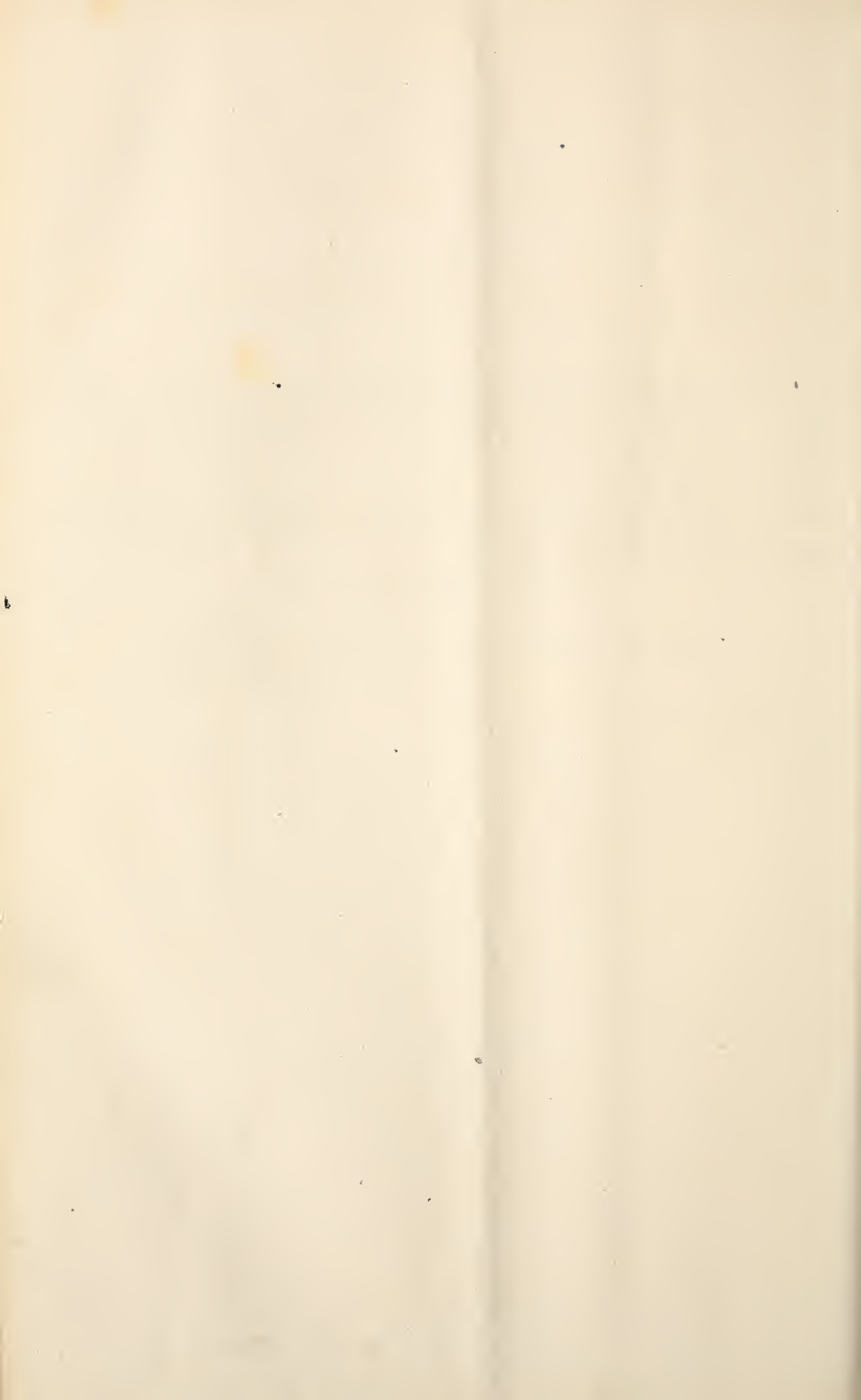
To His Excellency, P. H. LESLIE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

HONORED SIR: Under the instructions of the Board of Trustees, I herewith transmit the Report of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind for the year 1872.

I am, with great respect, yours,

T. S. BELL,

*President of the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Institution
for the Education of the Blind.*



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind are gratified, in the thirty-first year of the existence of the school, in saying that in no former period has the Institution shown such unequivocal proofs among the pupils of the success of that act of justice and of benevolence, by which the authorities of the Commonwealth provided for securing to its blind children the means of acquiring education. By this beneficent State action the blind children are enabled, not only to obtain the benefits of a literary education, but a training in methods of handicraft, by which they are raised from a condition of helpless dependence into a sphere of usefulness, and of that self-respect incident to the ability and means for procuring a livelihood by honest labor.

The Trustees of this Institution, in their last report, announced their expectations of benefit to the school, in the appointment of Mr. B. B. Huntoon as Director of the Institution, and of Mrs. Huntoon as Matron of the establishment. They are happy in being able to say to the Legislature that that which was a well-founded hope in the former report, is now a harvest of excellent fruition. In no preceding twelve months of the Institution have there been such abundant proofs of substantial improvement in the entire welfare of the pupils of the school, as in the first year of the labors of Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon. They have been "instant in season, and out of season," in the recognition and performance of their various and onerous duties. The teachers of the school have fully seconded these useful labors, and the children have been benefited in their manners and educational progress beyond any former example in the history of the school. These are matters of knowledge on the part of the Trustees, through the very frequent inspections of the Institution by the President of this Board.

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has made us the special guardians of the educational interests and welfare of the blind children of the State. While we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the noble work done by the Representatives of the people of Kentucky for the welfare of the blind, in some notable respects surpassing that done for them in any other part of the world, we are painfully aware that there are deficiencies in our means of educating the blind that can be, and should be, remedied. The Institution greatly needs models for object instruction. As nearly as possible the blind children should be edu-

cated as we educate children that see. A superficial knowledge of blind children leads to great mistakes about their capacity. The children of the Kentucky Institution very readily learn to find their way, not only over the edifice and grounds, but all over the city. For example: on Sundays the children find their way to the various churches of their preferences, and return to the Institution without any difficulty. They are sent on errands of business to various parts of the city, and perform the duties as well as seeing children. Numbers of them eminently, probably all in some degree, have the faculty of Facial Perception, as it is very properly called by Mr. W. H. Levy, F. R. G. S., and "Director of the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind." In his volume, entitled "Blindness and the Blind, or a Treatise on the Science of Typhology," in speaking of "the unrecognized senses," he gives the following account of Facial Perception:

"Whether within a house or in the open air, whether walking or standing still, I can tell, although quite blind, when I am opposite an object, and can perceive whether it be tall or short, slender or bulky. I can also detect whether it be a solitary object or a continuous fence, whether it be a close fence or composed of open rails, and often whether it be a wooden fence, a brick or stone wall, or a quickset hedge. I cannot usually perceive objects, if much lower than my shoulder, but sometimes very low objects can be detected. This may depend on the nature of the objects, or on some abnormal state of the atmosphere. The currents of air can have nothing to do with this power, as the state of the wind does not directly affect it; the sense of hearing has nothing to do with it, as when snow lies thickly on the ground objects are more distinct, although the footfall cannot be heard. I seem to perceive objects through the skin of my face, and to have the impressions immediately transmitted to the brain. The only part of my body possessing this power is my face; this I have ascertained by suitable experiments. Stopping my ears does not interfere with it, but covering my face with a thick veil destroys it altogether. None of the five senses have anything to do with the existence of this power, and the circumstances above named induce me to call this unrecognized sense by the name of '*Facial Perception*.'

"Dr. Saunderson could tell when a cloud obscured the horizon. At one time I could do this with great accuracy, but cannot now trust myself in this respect. Whether long residence in London, where clouds may be said to be 'the rule,' may account for this, I cannot say. I have known several persons totally blind possessing this power; Mr. Farrow among others.

"The presence of the fog interferes greatly with 'facial perception;' the impressions of objects are faint and untrustworthy. I believe experi-

ments will show that the dryer the atmosphere, the more perfect the exercise of this sense; and what relation electricity may bear to it is yet to be ascertained. I have a strong conviction that eventually it will be demonstrated, beyond doubt, that various substances, such as iron, wood, stone, etc., convey different impressions to the face; but a more minute examination of the subject is required. Although, as above stated, fog is an impediment, ordinary darkness is no inconvenience; anything, however, which attracts the other senses, such as noise, partially occupies the attention of the mind, and so interferes with the impressions received through 'facial perception.' What influence the cause of blindness may have on this subject I cannot say, but probably very little; for in my case the sight of one eye was lost soon after birth, and the other by an accident, and Saunderson became blind in infancy. With those, however, who lose their sight from nervous disease, the case may be different, as doubtless with them the whole system suffers from the same disease that produced blindness.

"When passing along streets I can distinguish shops from private houses, and even point out the doors and windows, etc., and this whether the doors be shut or open. When a window consists of a number of panes of glass, it is easier to discover than one composed of an entire sheet. From this it would appear that glass is a bad conductor of sensation, or at any rate of the sensation connected with this sense. When objects below the face are perceived, the sensation seems to come in an oblique line from the object to the upper part of the face. While walking with a friend in Forest Lane, Stratford, I said, pointing to a fence which separated the road from a field, 'Those rails are not quite as high as my shoulder.' He looked at them, and said they were higher. We, however, measured, and found them about three inches lower than my shoulder. At the time of making this observation, I was about four feet from the rails. Certainly, in this instance, facial perception was more accurate than sight. When the lower part of a fence is brickwork, and the upper part rails, the fact can be detected, and the line where the two meet easily perceived. Irregularities in height and projections, and indentations in walls, can also be discovered. The utility of this sense to the blind who walk alone is too obvious to need comment; and we shall, therefore, content ourselves with having merely alluded to the subject. That persons in general possess the sense of 'facial perception' there appears no good reason to doubt; but, in the case of the sighted, its existence is unrecognized, on account of the all-absorbing claims of the eye, and from its existence being of a more secret and subtle nature than that of the other senses. That mankind derive some benefit from it, of which they themselves are ignorant, it

is impossible to doubt. He who considers the pleasurable emotions imparted to man from having an exhilarating breeze play upon his face, can never doubt that there is some connection between the emotion and the existence of the sense above described.

"As bearing upon this subject, it may not be out of place to mention a remarkable circumstance connected with the insectivorous bats. The eyes of this species of quadruped are particularly small, hence the saying, 'blind as a bat.' The defect of vision is, however, fully compensated by a wonderful power of perception analogous of that faculty in man which has been called in these pages 'facial perception.'

"Spallanzani extracted the eyes of bats, and covered the empty sockets with leather. Yet, in this condition, they flew around his room, avoiding the sides, never striking against anything, and flying out of the door, without touching the door-case. In flying through a sewer which made a right-angle they turned at the proper point, though at a distance of two feet from the walls; they found their resting place on a cornice, and flew through threads suspended from the ceiling without touching them, though scarcely further apart than would admit their extended wings; and they avoided all obstacles with equal facility, when the whole head was covered with varnish.

"In the English translation of Blumenbach, it is stated that bats possess the power of avoiding any obstacles, even though the ears, eyes, and nose be closed. Hence some naturalists have ascribed a sixth sense to these animals. Some consider this sense analogous to touch; but it is hard to see why. For touch perceives by *contact*; but it is the essential peculiarity of this sense, that it perceives *without contact*. Saying that it resembles touch seems like affirming that it resembles it, because it is in every way its opposite. All that is above stated as having been done by bats can be done by a highly cultivated blind man—walking, of course, taking the place of flying."

✓ The city of Louisville once had among its citizens a blind man who readily took all the works of a watch apart, ascertained what repairs were needed, successfully made the repairs, and put the works together again. The President of this Board of Trustees has seen him do this work on several occasions. This blind man was one of the early pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind. He is now a successful farmer in Oregon. One of the most skillful repairers of watches and clocks, especially of musical clocks and watches, in England, was William Huntley, a blind man, who had no recollection of having ever seen a ray of light; and the occurrences were frequent, that where others failed in completely repairing a watch or clock, Huntley succeeded.

A blind man near Camden Town, London, was for many years remarkable as a repairer of clocks and watches.

When opportunities are given to the blind for attaining excellence in any employment, they have shown great capacity, even in works of art that could scarcely have been expected, by ordinary observers, to be within the compass of the powers of the blind. Mr. Levy records, that, toward the end of the seventeenth century, Roger de Piles, the celebrated French painter, saw a blind man, about fifty years old, in Italy, modeling in the Justinian Palace, in wax, a statue of Minerva. The Duke of Bracciano doubted the blindness of the artist, and caused him to work in a cellar. The blind artist requested permission to feel the features of the Duke, and executed a capital statue of the Duke. Upon hearing remarks made that the Duke's face was so covered with hair that it was more easy to perform that work than it would be to make a likeness of one without hair on the face, the artist requested permission to examine the face of one of the Duke's daughters. Of that face he made an exact likeness. Great praise has been given to a statue of Charles I of England, and to one of Pope Urban VIII, executed by this blind artist.

M. Baret, of France, was an eminent sculptor before he lost his sight from small-pox, at the age of twenty-five; but he continued his profession while totally blind, and these latter artistical works were the admiration of the French Academy.

Within our own times, Joseph Kleinhans, an Austrian, who, at the age of five years, lost his sight by small-pox, won great renown as a carver in wood, and as a sculptor. Before he was twelve years of age he made a life-size figure of the Saviour, which caused so much surprise and commendation, that his friends placed him under the instruction of Herr Nissl, an accomplished artist, and in the studio of Herr Nissl he attained great perfection as a carver and modeler. He became famous throughout Germany. His works were numerous and varied; and it is said that he executed more than four hundred statues of the Saviour, which still exist. One of his chief works is a bust of the present Emperor of Austria, which commands great admiration, and is now at Vienna. Kleinhans died in 1853, two months after completing this bust.

John Metcalf was born in Yorkshire in 1717. At the age of six he lost his sight by small-pox. He was an expert rider on horseback, and was one of the best swimmers in England. He was often employed to find property sunk in the river Nid, and to recover the bodies of drowned persons—achievements of great difficulty, because of the cross-currents in the river. These opposing currents carried even light articles to the bottom of the river. To dive to the depth of twenty-one feet among

these cross-currents was one of Metcalf's special exploits. At the age of thirteen he was a skillful performer on the violin. He was a musician in the army of the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Culloden. He was a successful merchant in a large variety of traffic, and established and run a line of stages between York and Knaresborough. After this he distinguished himself as a builder of fine houses, of bridges and roads; and many of his works still exist as testimonials of his eminent abilities. He occasionally undertook, and successfully accomplished, the building of roads which seeing engineers declined to undertake, because of what they esteemed insuperable difficulties. He discovered quarries of rock, the existence of which was unsuspected until he discovered them. Going one day over a piece of land covered with grass, he told his workmen that he thought a part of the ground was different from that alongside of it. He ordered the laborers to dig for rock or gravel at the spot he indicated, and they soon came to an old Roman causeway, which supplied an abundance of material for road-making. On another occasion he strongly suspected the existence of stone on the land of Sir John Ramsden, and went at night and bored through the earth to a fine quarry; and for this discovery Sir John gave him the use of the quarry free of expense. We cannot enter into all the details of the career of this blind man, but must content ourselves with repeating that he built a number of the best and most difficult turnpike roads in England, some of the finest bridges for turnpike roads, and many excellent dwelling-houses; and he never failed in any one of these undertakings.

Joseph Strong, born near Carlisle, England, lost his sight at the age of four years. He became a very expert mechanic. He manufactured a number of organs and other musical instruments, made household furniture, made his own boots, and built a superior loom for weaving fine cloth, plush, and damask, which was very successfully run.

Thomas Wilson, of Dumfries, lost his sight so early in life that he did not remember that he ever saw light. He was an expert in gardening operations, and in a hundred rows of potatoes was able to find his own row and gather his crop. He made a lathe for himself, and became one of the finest turners in Scotland. He had his tools so arranged that he was never at a loss in picking up the right tool for any part of his work. He sharpened his tools without aid. In making faucets and pails for brewing, dishes, potato-beetles, tin-smiths' mallets, and hucksters' stands, he was unrivaled; and he was often seen purchasing a plank ten feet in length on the sands, raising it on his shoulder, and carrying it to his own house, without coming in contact with a single object. He also constructed a portable *brake* for scutching flax, mounted it on a nice little

carriage, and transported himself and machine to any farm house that required his services.

We might multiply instances of this kind; but we hold that these are enough to satisfy the General Assembly that a class of people who need recognition in the beneficence of legislation, and who have shown capacity for being trained in paths of excellence, of utility, and of great usefulness, cannot plead in vain. We have been limited in our means of training the blind; we earnestly seek a larger sphere of usefulness than we have ever had in our trusteeship over these interesting wards, committed to our care by the Representatives of the people. We have carefully husbanded the means placed in our hands, ever regarding them as so sacred in their object as to require our highest vigilance and the exercise of our best judgment. Our utmost care has ever been the attainment of the greatest usefulness, combined with the most rigid economy, in the management of the funds for the blind intrusted to our guardianship.

The invaluable faculties of the blind, belonging to what are called "the unrecognized senses," instances of which we have briefly detailed, should be thoroughly trained; and, as an essential means to this end, we repeat, we need objects or models for imparting instruction. We cordially and earnestly join the Director of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind in beseeching the Representatives of the Commonwealth for an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purchase of these models or objects, and for an additional appropriation for the introduction of the Kintergarten instruction into the Kentucky Institution for the Blind. If the law of God, enunciated in Leviticus xix: 14, proclaimed, "Thou shalt not put a stumbling-block before the blind," and in Deuteronomy, xvii: 18, declared, "Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander out of his way," surely blessings may be reasonably expected by those who remove stumbling-blocks "from before the blind," and that do all in their power to secure "the blind from wandering out of his way." We invoke the Legislature for justice and beneficence toward the blind children of the Commonwealth.

We indulge the hope that the House of Representatives will pass the bill, which has already passed the Senate, to empower the Trustees to extend the terms of study beyond that at present allotted by law to such pupils as may, in the judgment of the Trustees, show a capacity for additional improvement in educational powers. It is a hard duty to turn blind pupils from the school just at the time they are properly equipping themselves for a successful career. The occasions for the exercise, on the part of the Trustees, of the judgment asked for are not numerous; but when they occur we should be pleased to have the privilege of keeping the

doors of the Institution open to such pupils as we have described, and for the period of extension provided for in the Senate bill.

The Trustees take much pleasure in acknowledging the liberality and kindness of the city authorities toward the pupils of the School for the Blind. In going into the city, and in returning from it to the Institution, the pupils were compelled to cross Beargrass creek by the narrow road-bed of a bridge used in common by foot-passengers, almost a constant stream of vehicles, and droves of various kinds of stock. In winter the road-bed of the bridge was a reservoir of mud, washed down from the hills on each side of the bridge. Upon an appeal, by the Trustees of the school, to Messrs. Daniel F. Roberts, Alderman of the First Ward; Daniel Spalding, of the Common Council; and Thomas P. Shanks, City Engineer, a substantial and well-secured wooden bridge was constructed outside of the stone bridge, by which the blind are secured from danger, mud, and other annoyances in crossing the creek. We also owe our thanks to Drs. D. S. Reynolds and Samuel Garvin for their skillful aid to the Institution, in the use of the opthalmoscope with some of the pupils.

The thanks of the Trustees are also cordially rendered to the Hon. Boyd Winchester, M. C., for numerous favors to the Institution, in furnishing flower seed and excellent varieties of seed for culinary purposes, the latter of which aided us very materially in the economic management of the Institution. We are also indebted to him for a box of very valuable and beautiful plants from the National Garden at Washington City. To Mr. Hills, a florist at Arcola, Louisiana, father of an excellent female pupil and graduate of this school, we owe our thanks for a box of Southern plants, consisting of palms and caladiums. These, with the plants furnished by Mr. Winchester, greatly embellished the grounds last year with their varied beauty, which embellishment will be largely increased in future seasons.

We herewith present the Report of the Director of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, with our cordial indorsement. The Treasurer's Report will be submitted as soon as he receives all the bills necessary for a complete report.

T. S. BELL,
JAMES HARRISON,
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
WM. KENDRICK,
ALFRED T. POPE,
J. G. BARRET,
H. J. STITES.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN: A merciful Providence has vouchsafed to the pupils in your Institution an unusual freedom from sickness during the past year; but a single instance of serious disease has occurred. Martha Williams, of Meade county, was prostrated early in the year with inflammatory rheumatism, from which she had often suffered, and which had brought upon her a chronic disease of the heart; and, after a lingering illness of several weeks, she died March 23d, the day that completed her sixteenth year. Her amiable disposition and gentle character had won the love of her teachers and school-mates; and her remains were deposited in the Cemetery, in the lot belonging to the Institution, with all possible love and tenderness. A wreath of never-fading flowers that the President of the Board, with a thoughtful affection that never wearies, had brought out himself, late at night, to place upon the coffin, was forwarded to the bereaved parents. Several of the Trustees attended the funeral, and all was done that the most tender affection could prompt.

The number of pupils in the Institution December 31st, 1871, was forty; on December, 31st, 1872, the number was forty-eight.

During the year fifty-five children have received instruction in the Institution, whose names are as follows:

Lillie Armstrong,	-	-	-	-	Nicholasville.
Laura Grace Bean,	-	-	-	-	Mount Sterling.
Alice Bradley,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Nannie Peak Brown,	-	-	-	-	Warsaw.
Percy Boullemet,	-	-	-	-	New Orleans, La.
Mary Cavanaugh,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
*John Cheap,	-	-	-	-	New Albany, Ind.
William Clark,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Nancy Cox,	-	-	-	-	East Texas.
Richard Cox,	-	-	-	-	East Texas.
Willis Daffern,	-	-	-	-	Monticello.
Frank Dollins,	-	-	-	-	Glasgow.
John M. Ernst,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Ada Etheridge,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Jane B. Fitzpatrick,	-	-	-	-	Caverna.

Algernon Flournoy,	-	-	-	-	Paducah.
Charles Frederick,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Mary E. Gallagher,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Josephus Gatton,	-	-	-	-	Grayson county.
Teresa Gatton,	-	-	-	-	Grayson county.
Richard J. Hambleton,	-	-	-	-	Ashland.
Joseph William Heiser,	-	-	-	-	Newport.
Anna C. Homire,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Anna C. Huss,	-	-	-	-	Fayette county.
Johanna Kearns,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Anna Bell Kendall,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
Ellen Kenney,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Mary K. McCoun,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
*Edward E. Martin,	-	-	-	-	Boone county.
Richard Meade,	-	-	-	-	Cannonsburg.
Thomas Meddis,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.
George M. Miller,	-	-	-	-	Hawesville.
Louisa Monohan,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Emma Moorman,	-	-	-	-	Hardin county.
Pamela Patience Morehead,	-	-	-	-	Webster county.
Noah Bartimeus Morehead,	-	-	-	-	Webster county.
James E. Murray,	-	-	-	-	Newport.
Benj. H. Myers,	-	-	-	-	Nicholas county.
William C. Parker,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Alice Parsons,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Nancy Porter,	-	-	-	-	Pendleton county.
Elizabeth Purdy,	-	-	-	-	Daviess county.
Helen May Purnell,	-	-	-	-	Maysville, Ky.
Mary F. Rogers,	-	-	-	-	Lexington.
Georgia Sale,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Elizabeth Schaffer,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Elizabeth B. Sheets,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
Jas. H. Shacklett,	-	-	-	-	Hardin county.
Frederick Telkammer,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
John H. Vernon,	-	-	-	-	Elizabethtown.
Mary Alice Walker,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
James M. West,	-	-	-	-	Christian county.
† Martha Williams,	-	-	-	-	Meade county.
James Whitty,	-	-	-	-	Louisville.
W. J. Winfrey,	-	-	-	-	Columbia.
Ola Wood,	-	-	-	-	Jefferson county.

* Absent without leave.

† Dead.

The pupils have manifested commendable interest in their studies, and their musical, mechanical, and literary pursuits have been carefully attended to.

The girls are taught sewing, knitting, and crotchot work; and, by means of pasteboard patterns, some have learned to cut out simple articles of dress. Several of the girls, who are totally blind, have become skillful operators upon the sewing machine, and these have learned its use upon the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, which, from its simplicity of construction, seems peculiarly adapted to the use of beginners. A simple change in the American Machine, suggested by Mr. Avard, the agent in this city, has much improved that machine for the use of our pupils. Many of the girls thread the needle of the machine, and the ordinary hand-needle, without aid; but those whose sense of touch is less delicate have found no difficulty in threading their needles by the use of the fine silver-plated wire that is found wrapped around the G string of a violin; when the end of the string is cut off, the wire readily untwists. The unwrapped wire, which is far superior, can be obtained from C. A. Zoebisch & Sons, No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

No other mechanical employment has been found for the boys but upholstery work, and caning chairs with the solid and the open-work seats, and broom-making. In all of these branches the progress of the boys has been good; and it is a satisfaction to know that a number of blind boys have left the Institution with a knowledge and skill obtained within its walls that have enabled them to maintain themselves in the world creditably and well.

In the literary department, while considerable progress has been made in those branches in which memory is the chief faculty of the mind employed, there has not been much done where original thought is required.

The power of abstract reasoning is very hard for children to acquire; and the mind should be carefully trained from the first, and gradually be led forward slowly and cautiously from the simplest facts that the child knows to higher and still higher grounds. From the known to the unknown, from the simple to the compound, from the concrete to the abstract, is the natural road to knowledge. If, in schools for the seeing, object-teaching, by which the observing powers of the child are cultivated, is justly deemed important, much more important is it that the mind of the blind child should be developed by systematically placing within its reach things that may be handled and will give clear ideas of surrounding objects; for, with seeing children, only heedlessness is to be overcome; but with the blind, opportunities must be made for bringing to their knowledge what other children become familiar with without conscious effort.

There has already been wisely provided for the Institution a most complete set of wall maps adapted for the use of the blind, and some excellent dissected maps of the United States; and it is pleasant to see how readily the children become familiar with this apparatus. It is possible to obtain tangible apparatus in other branches besides that of geography, and that is quite as well suited to the instruction of the blind, as dissected maps.

The models manufactured in Paris by M. Auzoux represent many things in natural history that can be presented to the conception of the blind in no other way. Among these may be mentioned a model of the eye, showing every part of its delicate mechanism, magnified twenty-five times, and constructed in so substantial a manner that every portion can be examined by the touch without injury; a model of the ear of similar size and construction; and a model of the organs of speech; also models of the honeycomb, of various flowers and seeds, showing the interior construction with wonderful fidelity to nature. A set of thirty-nine models for the explanation of the principal functions in the animal kingdom, in mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, mollusks, insects, and radiates, showing the digestive, circulatory, and respiratory organs, can be purchased for about three hundred dollars. Catalogues of the entire collection can be obtained from F. G. Lemercier, M. D., No. 49, Rue Mr. le Prince, Paris, France.

There is no doubt that the purchase of a liberal supply of these models would be of incalculable benefit to the school, and would give the pupils ideas of the great truths of creation, that would be far more complete and real than any obtained from mere description.

For the same reason, a teacher, well trained in the Kintergarten culture, might be employed to the great advantage of the younger children; and if the means of the Institution will justify it, an adaptation of this system of training, that has been found so efficacious with very young seeing children, should certainly be tried with the blind.

During the last year some much needed roads and walks, that were actually essential to the comfort of the inmates of the Institution, were laid out and completed; and two necessary out-buildings have taken the place of some that have long been discreditable to the Institution; but have been tolerated by the Trustees in a spirit of careful economy. The extensive and beautiful grounds, that the wise generosity of the State has secured for this Institution, constantly call for an outlay of money to secure for the blind wards of the State a more complete enjoyment of the natural beauties of the place. But there are things far more essential to the welfare of the children than gravel walks, winding delightfully around the shady dells that so beautify these grounds. First and

foremost among these, beside which all other wants are insignificant, is a proper mode of heating and lighting the building. The introduction of steam and gas would remove the danger of fire, that constantly threatens the destruction of the building from the stoves and coal-oil lamps that have to be used in heating and lighting the building under the present arrangements. Should a fire break out in either wing, and once gain access to the stairway of this lofty building, the blind children would find it impossible to escape from the rooms they occupy in its fourth and fifth stories. It has always been evident that the Legislature of Kentucky has desired that the institutions of the State should be second to none in the Union in perfection of plan and completeness of detail, and for that reason this frank allusion is made to what is still lacking to make the Kentucky Institution for the Blind approach nearer to the character its friends wish it to hold.

The promises of great improvements in respect to printing for the blind, that were held out by Mr. S. P. Ruggles, of Boston, and alluded to very fully in the last report of this Institution, have not as yet been realized. At the meeting of the Association of Educators of the Blind, in Boston, last August, the subject was taken up, and a committee appointed to confer with Mr. Ruggles. That committee has not as yet reported; but it is to be hoped that no unworthy motives will be allowed to warp or dampen beneficent purposes.

Little of general interest occurred at the meeting of the Association. The negative character of its deliberations was its sole important feature; and the wise conservatism of its members prevented them from recommending the adoption of any system whose rigid structure might prevent future growth.

The thanks of all the inmates of the Institution are cordially tendered to the proprietors of the *Courier-Journal*, and the *Louisville Commercial*, and *Dwight's Journal of Music*, for the regular issues of their papers (which are systematically read to the children), and to the two first named papers for the free use of their columns in communicating the wants of the Institution to the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. B. HUNTOON,

Director of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

The Kentucky School for the Blind has been in successful operation thirty years. It was established by the Legislature for the instruction of those children and youth who are blind, and for those whose sight is so imperfect that they cannot see to read. All such children, of suitable age and of good moral character, are received and educated at the expense of the Institution, which is a State school, equally free to the rich and the poor.

The pupils are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and in the branches usually taught in public schools and academies for seeing pupils. The boys are also taught mechanical trades, to enable them to support themselves independently after leaving the Institution. The girls are taught to use sewing machines, and to do various kinds of fancy work.

The pupils, generally, are very happy and industrious, and many of them make wonderful advancement in their studies, and qualify themselves to be teachers of music, mathematics, and other branches of learning.

The Legislature provides for the board and tuition of the blind children and youth of Kentucky.

The annual school session commences on the first Monday of September, and terminates on the third Friday of June. It is very desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session; but *new* pupils will be received at any time during the session.

Persons desiring to send children to this school, will please to send the name, age, and post-office address of the applicant to B. B. Huntoon, Director, Louisville, Ky., who will cheerfully communicate any necessary information in regard to the Institution.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

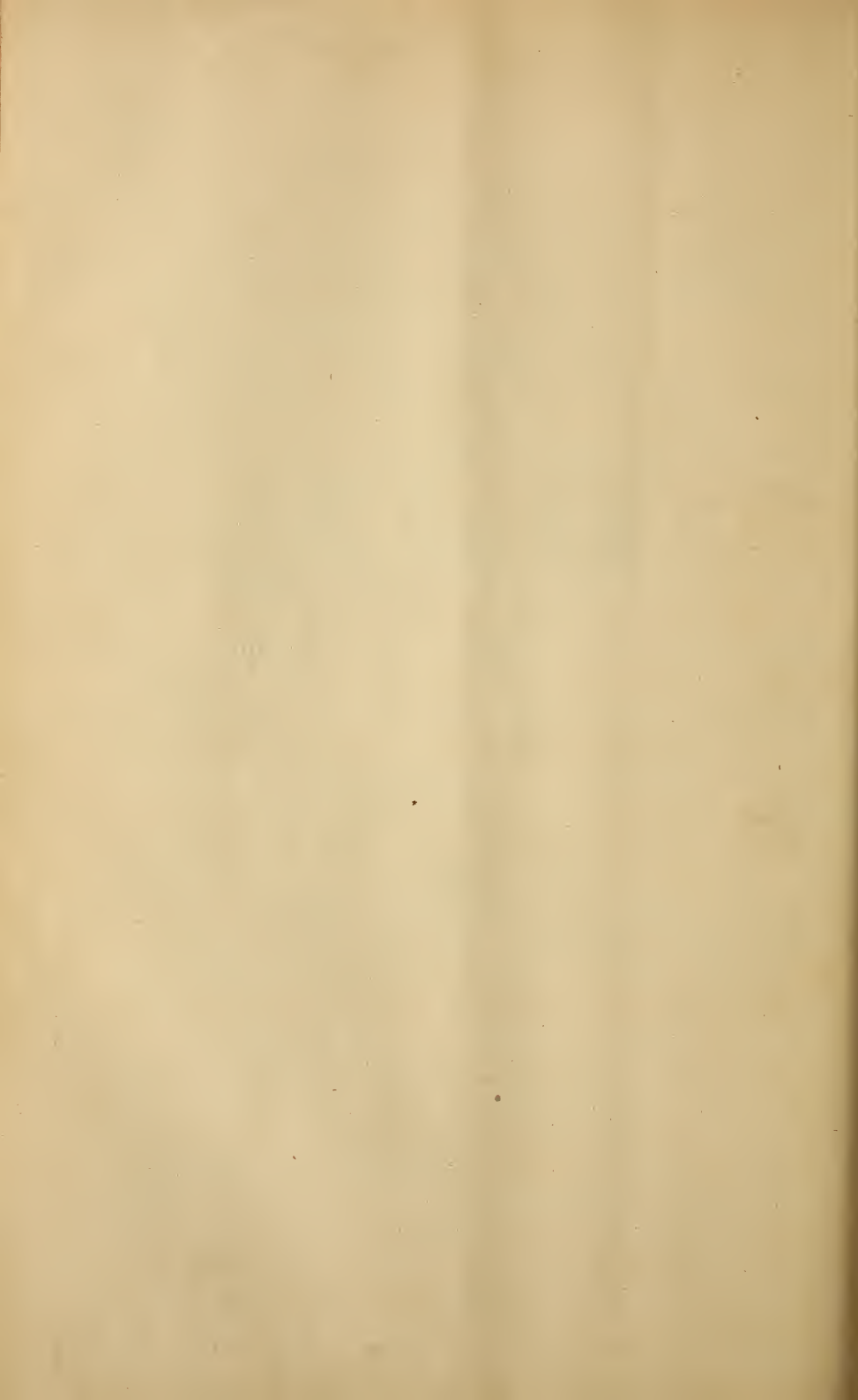


AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

REGULAR SESSION 1873-'4.

1874.

Yeoman Office—S. I. M. MAJOR, Public Printer.



SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1873.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE,
S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1874.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

HON. W. F. BULLOCK.

VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM CHAPIN, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL PENN. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

TREASURER,

J. G. BARRET,

PRESIDENT OF CITIZENS' BANK, LOUISVILLE.

SUPERINTENDENT AND SECRETARY,

B. B. HUNTOON,

SUPERINTENDENT KY. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT,

H. L. HALL,

OFFICE 1931 CHERRY ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRUSTEES,

EX-GOV. T. E. BRAMLETTE,

T. S. BELL, M. D.,

WM. KENDRICK,

JOHN P. MORTON,

HON. W. F. BULLOCK,

Z. M. SHIRLEY,

J. G. BARRET.

ADVISORY BOARDS.

FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

A. J. DREXEL,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN,
JAY COOKE,
MATTHEW BAIRD,
JOS. W. DREXEL.

FOR NEW JERSEY,

EX-GOV. THEO. F. RANDOLPH,
EX-GOV. MARCUS L. WARD,
HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, U. S. S.

FOR DELAWARE,

EX-GOV. G. SAULSBURY,
HON. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.

FOR ONTARIO,

E. S. WIGGINS, M. D.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE ONTARIO INST. FOR THE BLIND.
HON. JOHN MACDONALD,
REV. JOHN H. CASTLE, D. D.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, P. H. LESLIE, Governor of Kentucky, and to the General Assembly of Kentucky:

The American Printing House for the Blind, during the past year, has accomplished all that its most sanguine friends could expect. It has printed more books in the year than ever were printed in the same length of time in any other similar establishment; and these books, in their cheapness, in the beauty and accuracy of their printing, in their legibility, in the taste and durability of their binding, and in their sterling worth, are unrivaled.

The Baxter steam engine, that runs our press, has given entire satisfaction. It uses less than two buckets of coal a day, and has needed no repairs during the year, though running regularly every day. And while ours is the only printing establishment for the blind in the world, where steam power is used to run the press, the results have proved its efficiency and economy.

The books published during the year are as follows:

A book of Arithmetical Examples, contained in one hundred and seventy-five pages, and comprising a cyclopædia of arithmetical facts; Washington Before the Revolution, a book of one hundred and seventy-three pages, giving an account of the youth and early manhood of Washington, written by a native of Kentucky, the foundations of whose education were laid in the Kentucky School for the Blind, and who, though totally blind and deaf, has, in this work, left a monument that will keep his memory ever green in the hearts of the blind of our country. This is the first life of Washington that has ever been printed for the blind, and deserves to be ranked next in value to the Bible by every blind American. Guyot's Physical Geography, a book of one hundred and sixty-four pages. This is from the ablest and most recent work of the distinguished Prof. Arnold Guyot, which was given to the public by Scribner & Armstrong, of New York, last summer. The introductory geographical works of this author had been printed for the blind elsewhere, and the publication of the crowning work of the series is of inestimable service to all blind students in our country. The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, with a sketch of the life of Daniel Defoe; this is to be comprised in three volumes, each of one hundred and sixty-eight pages. Two of these volumes are already finished, and the third volume will be off

the press by the last of January. The money for printing this work was given by the trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky. For their philanthropy in placing one of the master-pieces of English literature, so full of lessons of self-help and persevering, persistent industry, within the grasp of the blind, they deserve and will receive the cordial thanks of the sightless children who have been enabled, by this act, to experience the delight that always attends the perusal of Robinson Crusoe. In its mechanical execution, this work is a model of beautiful printing.

In Philadelphia we have had printed, under the direction of the former members of the National Association for Printing Musical Works for the Blind (which society coalesced with the American Printing House for the Blind last year), a most invaluable work for all blind persons studying or teaching music. It is Marx's Universal School of Music, in two volumes, of about one hundred and fifty pages each. The work has been arranged and supervised, in its progress, by Prof. David Wood, the eminent blind organist of Philadelphia, who has gratuitously superintended the publication of this book, with the sole desire of helping the blind along in that path of study in which they can best compete with the seeing. The entire work has been stereotyped, and the whole impression, together with the plates, will be forwarded to us immediately upon completion.

The books previously printed are Fables for Children, Gay's Fables, Virgil's *Æneid*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*.

The books contributed by the National Printing Association are Musical Dictionary, Compend of American Literature, Life and Beauties of Shakspeare, Etymology, Select Hymns.

Through the energy of our agent, Mr. H. L. Hall, several States have been induced to co-operate with Kentucky in bearing the expenses, and sharing the benefits of the Printing House. New Jersey has appointed an advisory board of trustees, and placed in their hands five thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be given annually to us. Delaware has appropriated a sum that yields us an annual income of one hundred dollars. Mississippi and Louisiana, it is to be hoped, will soon resume their connection with us, which was broken by the war. Indiana, Ohio, and Arkansas took favorable action last year, and will, probably, this winter, complete the work so well begun. And Pennsylvania has contributed to our means in books and money, during the year, some eight thousand dollars. Doubtless all the Southern and Western States will, in time, unite with us.

In Ontario an auxiliary board has been formed, consisting of E. S. Wiggins, M. D., Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Blind; Hon. John Macdonald, Toronto, and Rev. John H. Castle, D. D., Toronto.

One hundred and thirty-five volumes have been given away to indigent blind persons in Kentucky during the past year; while the literary and school work of the Kentucky Institution has absorbed one hundred and fifty volumes in addition. Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey have received four hundred and seventy-two volumes. And twenty-one volumes have been sent to Mississippi on account of early contributions, yet unbalanced.

When it is generally understood that every State receives books for gratuitous distribution through its Institution for the Blind, according to its money contributed; and when it is clearly established, as we are always in a condition to show, that our expenditures are on a scale of unparalleled economy, we believe that it will need but a simple statement of what we are doing to make every Southern and Western State join us in this work that lies so near our hearts, of providing a literature for the blind.

We are proud that our State leads the way in printing for the blind; we are gratified at the recognition and appreciation it has won abroad, as shown in the medal of merit awarded its books for the blind that were exhibited in August, at the World's Fair, at Vienna; but our best reward is felt, and our deepest gratitude excited, when we see the joyous animation and intelligence that has been awakened upon the sad faces of the blind, through the judicious benevolence of our State.

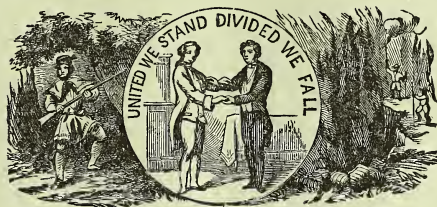
We commend it to the fostering care of our Legislature, and the Legislature of every State that has an Institution for the Education of the Blind, as an indispensable aid and necessary adjunct to the successful workings of such Institutions; for without books the education of the blind is worthless, and almost impossible.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. BULLOCK,

President.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.



AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

1875.

Yeoman Office—JAMES A. HODGES, Public Printer.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1874.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.
JAMES A. HODGES, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1875.

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WILLIAM CHAPIN, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL PENN. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

TREASURER,
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SUPERINTENDENT KY. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT,
H. L. HALL,
SUPT. PENN. WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, OFFICE NO. 3518 LANCASTER AVENUE,
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FOR DELAWARE,

Ex-Gov. G. SAULSBURY,
Hon. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.

FOR ONTARIO,

E. S. WIGGINS, M. D.,
Hon. JOHN MACDONALD,
Rev. JOHN H. CASTLE, D. D.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND FOR THE YEAR 1874.

Balance on hand December 31, 1873.....	1,460 93
Received from State of Kentucky.....	3,000 00
Received from New Jersey.....	300 00
Received from Delaware.....	100 00
Received from H. L. Hall.....	534 00
Received from sale of books (955 volumes).....	1,099 89
Total.....	6,494 82
Expenses in 1874.....	4,034 38
Balance on hand December 31, 1874.....	\$2,460 44

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. BARRET, *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, P. H. LESLIE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

The operations of the American Printing House for the Blind, during the past year, have been eminently creditable to the State, and beneficial to the large class for whom it was founded. One hundred and fifty volumes of books, in raised letter, have been given to indigent blind persons in Kentucky, while the State School for the Blind has absorbed three hundred volumes additional. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware have been supplied with six hundred and thirty-seven volumes; and the Institutions for the Blind in Indiana, Ohio, New York, New England, Missouri, California, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Georgia, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Louisiana, Iowa, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, Ontario, and London, England, have been supplied, at cost, with books in limited quantities.

Early in March, Hon. Henry Stevens, Agent of the British Museum, purchased for that Institution an entire set of all the publications of the American Printing House for the Blind.

While many of the Institutions for the Blind have not been slow to purchase a few volumes for their pressing necessities, no States, other than those mentioned in the last report, have made special appropriations for our work. It is confidently believed that, during the present winter, a number of other States will formally aid in maintaining an Institution which, so far, has generously shared with all the fruits obtained by the labor of a few.

The Printing House is fully prepared for the work of embossing books for the blind, and has already issued more volumes than ever were printed in the same length of time in any other similar establishment: and the universal judgment of all who have expressed an opinion upon these books is, that for boldness and durability in embossing, in accuracy of work, in strength and beauty of binding, in their legibility, in their intrinsic worth, and in their cheapness, they are unequalled.

The volumes published during the year are of particular value in the work of educating the blind.

After the completion of the third volume of Robinson Crusoe, in press at the date of the last report, a volume of Selections for Declamation was printed, which proved so popular that the edition is already nearly exhausted. The next work printed was the book of Astronomical Essays, by R. A. Proctor, the renowned English Astronomer. This book is entitled, Wonders of the Firmament, and has also had a large sale. The most important and most popular of all the books we have yet printed was the Primer and the first three of Prof. Noble Butler's New Readers. These were undertaken at the instance of Mr. John G. Barret, and the great success they have met with among all engaged in teaching the blind, and the remarkable delight with which they have been read by blind children, have justified the wisdom of their publication. These little books are sold for fifty cents each, and contain one third more reading, at one half of the price of any other elementary readers for the blind, while their mechanical execution is good, and their binding is unique and almost indestructible.

The admirable system of Musical Notation devised by W. B. Wait, Superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind at New York, was the next book published. It was a difficult undertaking, and required the casting of special type for its successful printing. But the enthusiasm with which it has been mastered by blind musicians—who can, by its methods, write and read their own music quicker and better than by any other system—shows that it is an invaluable publication.

Scarcely less important in the work of the year was the printing of Colburn's Mental Arithmetic. This is in two small volumes, and is of invaluable aid to all blind teachers in the instruction of their classes.

Two of Miss Edgeworth's Moral Tales—Simple Susan and Lazy Lawrence—were next printed.

A Guide to the Dissected Maps of Europe and the United States was the next volume printed.

The last volume printed in the year was a book in the New York Point character—the story of Rab and his Friends, by Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh. The publication of this book marks an era in printing for the blind, as it is the first book ever printed from brass stereotype plates.

The manufacture of these plates is quick and simple. Extremely thin brass, specially manufactured for the purpose, is printed upon,

precisely as though it were paper, and then the depressions made by the type are filled up on the back with hydraulic cement. The cost is about ten cents a page, for what, by ordinary stereotyping, would cost from one to five dollars. Thanks are due to Messrs. Holmes, Booth, and Haydens, brass manufacturers of New York, for their kindness and patience in trying to furnish us brass of the proper quality.

The American Printing House for the Blind is better equipped for doing all kinds of printing for the blind than any other establishment of its kind in the world; it enjoys the universal confidence of all the instructors of the blind throughout our country; and its trustees propose to deserve that confidence by an unbiased readiness to aid in carrying out their wishes and suggestions in respect to every thing connected with their work. At the same time, its trustees hope to be prompt to avail themselves of every improved process of printing, and to furnish opportunities to the blind to judge themselves of the claims of the various systems of printing now earnestly advocated by distinguished teachers of the blind in this country and Europe. They are influenced by no personal or sectional feeling; but, believing that they have an important trust to administer, they propose to do so solely for the benefit of all the blind they can reach under the blessing of a Divine Providence, who remembers those who sit in great darkness, as well as those who rejoice in the light.

We repeat most earnestly the closing paragraphs of our last report:

“When it is generally understood that every State receives books for gratuitous distribution through its Institution for the Blind, according to its money contributed; and when it is clearly established, as we are always in a condition to show, that our expenditures are on a scale of unparalleled economy, we believe that it will need but a simple statement of what we are doing to make every Southern and Western State join us in this work that lies so near our hearts, of providing a literature for the blind.

“We are proud that our State leads the way in printing for the blind; we are gratified at the recognition and appreciation it has won abroad, as shown in the medal of merit awarded its books for the blind that were exhibited in August, at the World's Fair, at Vienna; but our best reward is felt, and our deepest gratitude excited, when we see the joyous animation and intelligence that has been awakened

upon the sad faces of the blind, through the judicious benevolence of our State.

"We commend it to the fostering care of our Legislature, and the Legislature of every State that has an Institution for the Education of the Blind, as an indispensable aid and necessary adjunct to the successful workings of such Institutions; for without books the education of the blind is worthless, and almost impossible."

On motion, the following resolution was made a part of this Report:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind feel that it is due, not less to themselves than to Mr. Huntoon, the Superintendent of the American Printing House, to express their cordial appreciation of the eminent services, the fidelity, skill, and ability, with which Mr. Huntoon has discharged the duties of the trust confided to him in publishing books for the blind. We may say with fullness of truth, based on a thorough knowledge of the subject, that no one who has devoted himself to that department for meliorating and improving the condition of the blind, has surpassed him in doing, with entire excellence, the common duties of these offices, or in original devices of his own, that clearly speak his supreme merits in managing the printing department for the blind.

"JANUARY 11, 1875"

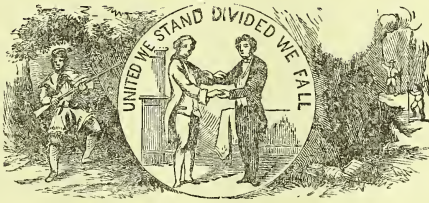
On the day of the meeting at which this report was adopted, a letter was received from W. Moon, LL. D., of Brighton, England, the eminent inventor of a system for embossing books for the blind, stating that Sir Charles Lowther, a well known friend of the blind in England, had directed him to send to the American Printing House for the Blind a copy of all the books printed in the system invented by Dr. Moon, and that nine boxes of these books had, therefore, been shipped to us.

For this generous gift, the thanks of the Trustees were returned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. BULLOCK, *President*,
T. S. BELL,
Z. M. SHERLEY,
WM. KENDRICK,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
JOHN G. BARRET,
JOHN P. MORTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.



AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REGULAR SESSION, 1875-'6.

1876.

EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1875.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.
JAMES A. HODGES, PUBLIC PRINTER.
1876.

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HON. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.

FOR ONTARIO,

E. S. WIGGINS, M. D.,
HON. JOHN MACDONALD,
REV. JOHN H. CASTLE, D. D.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24, 1875.

To His Excellency JAS. B. McCREARY, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:*

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding you herewith the annual report of the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, for the year ending December 31, 1875.

Very respectfully yours,

W. F. BULLOCK, *President.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, JAMES B. MCCREARY, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky :

The operations of the American Printing House for the Blind have never been more satisfactory than during the past year. The wisdom and philanthropy of our State in founding this great charity have never been more completely vindicated ; and it has been our glad privilege to receive many evidences during the past year, from the letters and lips of numerous blind persons, of the pleasure, comfort, and help that our books in raised letters have brought to them. There have been distributed to indigent blind persons in Kentucky one hundred and sixty volumes ; while the State School for the Blind has absorbed three hundred and fifty more. These have been mainly text-books, without which the work in the school would have been deplorably cramped and deprived of a great part of its efficiency. These text-books could not have been procured in any other way, and our State would be justified in carrying on this great work alone, simply for the benefit of her own blind, even if the great advantages the Printing House holds out were not appreciated by other State Schools for the Blind. New Jersey and Delaware have been supplied with three hundred volumes during the year according to their quota of annual contribution. And during the past year the Legislatures of Illinois and Missouri have each made special appropriations for our Printing House. In addition to these, the Indiana School for the Blind has made purchases which have been upon a scale that, if followed proportionally by every other school for the blind in the country, would give a firmer foundation to our work. The Institutions for the Blind in Ohio, New York, New England, California, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Georgia, Arkansas, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Ontario, and Nova Scotia, in this country, and in Worcester and London in England, have been supplied at cost with books in limited quantities.

The books published during the year have been "Woodman's Nannette," "A Book of Behavior," "Politics for Young Americans, by Chas. Nordhoff," "Constitution of the United States," and "Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Part, I." These books are in the line letter.

In the New York point system, which system was unanimously recommended by a national convention of teachers of the blind as the best point system known to them, we have printed, during the year, Hawthorne's "Rill from the Town Pump and Mrs. Bullfrog," "Feathertop," by the same author, and John G. Whittier's poem of "Snow Bound."

We have now in press a "Method of Instruction for the Piano-forte," in the New York point method of musical notation, prepared under the supervision of W. B. Wait, Superintendent of the New York Institute for the Blind.

We have also manufactured some writing guides of good quality and great cheapness, and are now able to supply them at prices from two-thirds to three fourths less than former rates.

We have had made models of large dissected maps of Physical Geography, of which John P. Morton & Co., of this city, have generously undertaken the manufacture in quantity. These comprise thus far model maps in relief of Europe and the United States—to be rapidly followed by the other maps. There has also been manufactured a model county map in relief of Kentucky, for the Kentucky school. These are of large size, from three to five feet in length; but we are now making models of small maps from twelve to fifteen inches long by ten inches wide, which we hope to be able to duplicate cheaply.

To give an idea of what we have been able to accomplish in printing, we can specify the primer and seven numbers of elementary readers which we publish, taken from the first three of Butler's readers. These are on better paper and are better bound, and contain two and a half times as much reading, as other readers for which we used to have to pay two and a half times as much.

In the regular progress of our work many improvements have, of course, been suggested and acted upon in printing, binding, and stereotyping. In our last report we described a process we had perfected for producing stereotype plates in brass at a cost of about one twentieth the prices charged in the best foundries. At that time we had only succeeded in applying this method to the point character; but during the year we made a complete success of it with the line type. To render this process more perfect, and to secure certain desirable changes in the forms of some five or six of the letters of the alphabet that blind children often confuse, we consulted with many of the most eminent and experienced teachers of the blind in this country; and finally, with the advice of Dr. Howe, who has had charge of the Boston School for the Blind for over forty years, and of Mr. Chapin, of the Pennsylvania school,

whose experience is invaluable in all things pertaining to the education of the blind, we have had an entirely new font of letters cast, embracing the improvements suggested by these eminent teachers, and approved by all whom we had opportunity to consult. We consider this the most perfect type ever devised for the blind.

But in our efforts to perfect our system of stereotyping we have developed during the past year a method of obtaining stereotype plates quickly and rapidly directly from the back of the leaves of books printed in raised letters. We consider this the most important discovery ever made in the business of making books for the blind. By this method no book, of which a single copy in good condition can be found, will require to be set up again in type in order to obtain a new edition. It is not even necessary to undergo the great expense of keeping the metal plates on hand, as new ones can be recast whenever a new edition is needed. By this process, too, we are no longer under the necessity of printing and binding a large edition of a book to meet a future demand, and therefore do not have to carry a large stock of paper and materials for binding.

These improvements have been made under many disadvantages, and with the rudest and simplest contrivances; nevertheless, we have succeeded in reprinting "Lady of the Lake," a book that has long been out of print; and we are now reproducing some of our own publications of which the first edition had been exhausted.

The work of the American Printing House for the Blind is so cheap, so accurate, so durable, so practical, that it is securing the enthusiastic approval of all engaged in teaching the blind; and as its purposes are understood, it wins its way into their confidence.

We most earnestly repeat the closing paragraph of our last report :

"The American Printing House for the Blind is better equipped for doing all kinds of printing for the blind than any other establishment of its kind in the world; it enjoys the universal confidence of all the instructors of the blind throughout our country; and its trustees propose to deserve that confidence by an unbiased readiness to aid in carrying out their wishes and suggestions in respect to every thing connected with their work. At the same time, its trustees hope to be prompt to avail themselves of every improved process of printing, and to furnish opportunities to the blind to judge themselves of the claims of the various systems of printing now earnestly advocated by distinguished teachers of the blind in this country and Europe. They

are influenced by no personal or sectional feeling ; but, believing that they have an important trust to administer, they propose to do so solely for the benefit of all the blind they can reach under the blessing of a Divine Providence, who remembers those who sit in great darkness, as well as those who rejoice in the light.

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JOHN G. BARRET,

JOHN P. MORTON,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES *of the American Printing House for the
Blind for the year 1875.*

Balance on hand December 31st, 1874	\$2,460 44
Received from State of Kentucky	3,996 00
Received from State of New Jersey	300 00
Received from State of Delaware	100 00
Received from H. L. Hall	77 92
Received from sale of books (766 vols.)	755 84
By note.	1,934 45
Total	\$9,624 65
Expenses in 1875	6,800 37
	\$2,824 28

JOHN G. BARRET, *Treasurer.*



NINTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1876.

FRANKFORT, KY.:

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

MAJOR, JOHNSTON & BARRETT.

1877.

NINTH REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1876.

FRANKFORT, KY.:
PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.
MAJOR, JOHNSTON & BARRETT.

1877.



OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,

HON. W. F. BULLOCK.

VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM CHAPIN, A. M.,

PRINCIPAL PENN. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

TREASURER,

J. G. BARRET,

PRESIDENT OF CITIZEN'S BANK, LOUISVILLE.

SUPERINTENDENT AND SECRETARY,

B. B. HUNTOON,

SUPERINTENDENT KY. INST. FOR THE BLIND.

GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT,

H. L. HALL,

SUPT. PENN. WORKING HOME FOR BLIND MEN, OFFICE NO. 3518 LANCASTER AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TRUSTEES,

HON. W. F. BULLOCK,

WM. KENDRICK,

JOHN P. MORTON,

T. S. BELL, M. D.,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

J. G. BARRET,

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ALEXANDER WHILLDIN,
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JOS. W. DREXEL.

FOR NEW JERSEY,

EX.-Gov. THEO. F. RANDOLPH,
EX.-Gov. MARCUS L. WARD,
HON. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, U. S. S.

FOR DELAWARE,

EX.-Gov. G. SAULSBURY,
HON. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, JAMES B. MCCREARY, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky :

During the past year two hundred and twelve volumes have been distributed to the blind of the State, and the Kentucky Institution for the Blind has received a supply of the following new text-books printed during the year :

Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Part II ;

A Spelling Book, prepared by the Superintendent of the Wisconsin Institution for the Blind ;

History of English Literature, by Rev. Stopford Brooke ;

Sketches of Boone, Kenton, and other Western Pioneers.

The National Association for Printing Musical Works for the Blind, when they united with our organization in 1872, had on hand a balance of two thousand dollars, with which they proposed to print Marcx's Universal School of Music. During the past year this work has been printed by N. B. Kneass, jr., of Philadelphia, and stereotyped, and the plates and one hundred copies of the work, in two volumes each, unbound, have been received by the American Printing House for the Blind. No more important work upon music has ever been printed for the blind.

The Piano-Forte Instructor of Jacob Schmitt has been printed and stereotyped in the New York Point system ; and the Book of Acts and of Hebrews has been printed in Moon's system of Printing for the Blind.

Several of our own books that had gone out of print have been reprinted from stereotype plates, obtained by using the leaves of a copy of the books for moulds, according to the process described in our last report.

We have now in press Butler's English Grammar, and the Prize Essays upon Employments of the Blind, written by blind authors in competition for prizes for essays upon that subject offered by Otis Paten, Superintendent of the Arkansas Institution for the Blind, and

awarded by a committee of three Superintendents of Institutions for the Blind.

At the meeting of the Association of Instructors of the Blind, held in August last in Philadelphia, a resolution was adopted recommending the American Printing House for the Blind to print text-books upon English Grammar, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Chemistry, Algebra, Astronomy, Geometry, and Natural History. Another resolution was adopted providing for the appointment by the Chair of a committee of five Superintendents to obtain the opinion of the Instructors of the Blind as to the particular text-books that ought to be immediately printed in raised letters; and the President of the Association, Mr. Wm. Chapin, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, appointed as that committee the Superintendents of the Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, New England, and New York State Institutions for the Blind.

New Jersey and Delaware have been supplied with books according to their annual contributions; and eight hundred and seventy-two books have been sold at cost to Institutions for the Blind in this country, and some to Institutions in England.

The work grows in importance from year to year; and the wise philanthropy of the State in founding this Institution is seen not only in the increased efficiency of its own school for the blind, but in the influence it is having upon their education everywhere.

At the late meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held in Philadelphia last August, resolutions were unanimously adopted commendatory of the American Printing House for the Blind, and appointing a committee of five Superintendents to memorialize Congress, in the name of the Association, upon the great importance of the work of printing for the blind, and the expediency of endowing the American Printing House for the Blind with a permanent subsidy that shall secure to the blind of the whole country the advantages now enjoyed by a few of the States through its work.

The committee prepared a memorial to Congress in accordance with these instructions, and, obtaining the signatures of the Superintendents and teachers of the Institutions for the Blind not represented at the meeting in Philadelphia, sent it to Congress; and there is now pending in the House of Representatives a bill introduced by the Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money, that, if obtained, will make the work of the American Printing House for the Blind universal in its scope over the entire country.

An exhibit of our work was made at the International Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and received a medal and a special award from the judges in the department of education. The display attracted the attention of all interested in the education of the blind; and the Commissioner of Education in Japan wrote to us for specific information as to the details of our work, with a view of beginning the systematic education of the blind in Japan.

We again say, as in our last report, "the work of the American Printing House for the Blind is so cheap, so accurate, so durable, so practical, that it is securing the enthusiastic approval of all engaged in teaching the blind; and as its purposes are understood, it wins its way into their confidence.

"The American Printing House for the Blind is better equipped for doing all kinds of printing for the blind than any other establishment of its kind in the world; it enjoys the universal confidence of all the instructors of the blind throughout our country; and its trustees propose to deserve that confidence by an unbiased readiness to aid in carrying out their wishes and suggestions in respect to every thing connected with their work. At the same time, its trustees hope to be prompt to avail themselves of every improved process of printing, and to furnish opportunities to the blind to judge themselves of the claims of the various systems of printing now earnestly advocated by distinguished teachers of the blind in this country and Europe. They are influenced by no personal or sectional feeling; but, believing that they have an important trust to administer, they propose to do so solely for the benefit of all the blind they can reach under the blessing of a Divine Providence, who remembers those who sit in great darkness, as well as those who rejoice in the light.

"When it is generally understood that every State receives books for gratuitous distribution through its Institution for the Blind, according to its money contributed; and when it is clearly established, as we are always in a condition to show, that our expenditures are on a scale of unparalleled economy, we believe that it will need but a simple statement of what we are doing to make every Southern and Western State join us in this work that lies so near our hearts, of providing a literature for the blind.

"We are proud that our State leads the way in printing for the blind; we are gratified at the recognition and appreciation it has won abroad,

as shown in the medal of merit awarded its books for the blind that were exhibited at the World's Fair, at Vienna; but our best reward is felt, and our deepest gratitude excited, when we see the joyous animation and intelligence that has been awakened upon the sad faces of the blind, through the judicious benevolence of our State.

"We commend it to the fostering care of our Legislature and the Legislature of every State that has an Institution for the Education of the Blind, as an indispensable aid and necessary adjunct to the successful workings of such Institutions."

The report of the Treasurer for the year is appended; and also a list of the books published and for sale by the American Printing House for the Blind.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. BULLOCK, *President.*

T. S. BELL,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

WM. KENDRICK,

JOHN G. BARRET,

JOHN P. MORTON,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand December 31st, 1876	\$2,824 28
Received from State of Kentucky	2,000 00
Received from State of New Jersey	300 00
Received from H. L. Hall.	70 22
Received from sale of books (1872)	1,423 71
Total	\$6,618 21
Expenses in 1876.	5,752 20
	\$866 01

LIST OF BOOKS *published and for sale by the American Printing House for the Blind,*
Louisville, Ky.

Multiplication tables, by the 100	\$2 00
Alphabet sheets, by the 100	50
New York Point Alphabet sheets, by the 100	1 00
Writing cards, by the 100	8 00
Dictionary of Musical Terms	3 00
Life and Beauties of Shakspeare.	3 00
Etymology—a class-book	3 25
Select Hymns	2 50
Fables for Children.	1 50
Gay's Fables.	1 50
Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> (first six books, Latin)	3 50
Midsummer Night's Dream	2 00
Macbeth.	2 00
King Lear.	2 50
Arithmetical Examples	3 50
Washington Before the Revolution.	3 50
Guyot's Physical Geography.	4 00
Robinson Crusoe, 3 vols.	10 50
Selections for Declamation	3 50
R. H. Proctor's Wonders of the Firmament	3 50
A Primer and the first three of Butler's Readers, in eight parts, each 50 cents.	4 00
Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, 2 vols..	3 00
Simple Susan and Lazy Lawrence	3 00
Guide to the Dissected Map of Europe and the United States.	2 00
New York Point System of Musical Notation	1 00
Rab and His Friends (New York Point)	1 00
Rill from the Town Pump, by Nathaniel Hawthorne (New York Point)	75
Feathertop, by Nathaniel Hawthorne (New York Point)	1 25

Snow-bound, by John G. Whittier (New York Point)	\$1 00
Woodman's Nannette.	1 00
Vision of Sir Launfal and Pied Piper	25
Politics for Young Americans, by Chas. Nordhoff	3 50
A Book of Behavior	1 50
Constitution of the United States	75
Lady of the Lake	2 50
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Part I. Plants	2 50
Hooker's Child's Book of Nature, Part II. Animals	3 00
Marcx's Universal School of Music, 2 vols.	10 00
J. Schmitt's Piano-Forte Method (New York Point)	4 00
Spelling Book	75
Hebrews to Jude (Moon's System)	1 25
Acts of the Apostles, vol. I (Moon's System)	1 25
History of English Literature, by Rev. Stopford Brooke	3 50
Butler's English Grammar (in press)	
Prize Essays, by blind authors, upon the Employments of the Blind (in press).	

TENTH REPORT

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY,

AND TO THE

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, &c., FOR THE YEAR 1877.

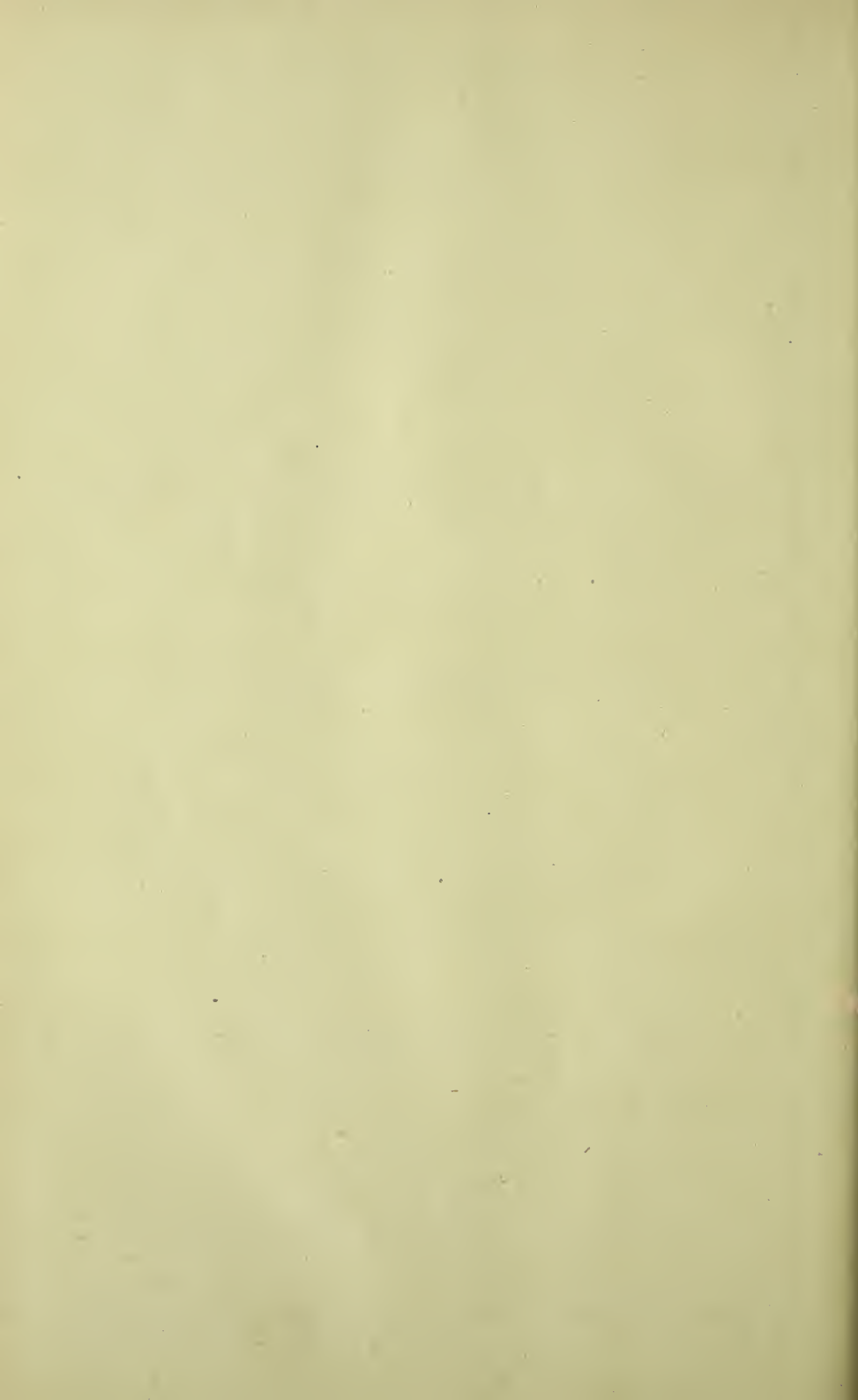
PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRINTED AT THE KENTUCKY YEOMAN OFFICE.

S. I. M. MAJOR, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1878.



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Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

FOR DELAWARE,

Ex-Gov. G. SAULSBURY,
Hon. JOSEPH P. COMEGYS.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency, JAMES B. MCCREARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

HONORED SIR: Our books show that Kentucky has received during the past year four hundred and sixty-three volumes, including those used in the School for the Blind, and those distributed among the blind elsewhere in the State. Two hundred and sixty volumes have been sent to Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey; six hundred and eighteen volumes have been sold to other institutions.

During the past year we have printed and stereotyped in brass, Butler's English Grammar in two volumes, and Prize Essays by Blind Authors upon the Employment of the Blind. Several of our previously printed books, that had gone out of print, we have stereotyped in brass.

We have also received from W. B. Wait, Superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind, the pages of the Primer of Instruction in the New York Point System, in point type, which we have stereotyped in brass, and will publish soon.

Our new method of stereotyping continues to give the utmost satisfaction.

The States of New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, together, have received more books than all the other States in the Union. This shows how the operations of the Printing House would extend if all the States could receive books for the blind according to their need. As it is, every school for the blind in the United States has received, to a greater or less extent, the books that the Printing House has furnished.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this work of printing for the blind. It is something far more than giving pleasure to one in distress; it is the very foundation and substance of the education of the blind. It is still, to a great extent, true that the education of the blind is oral in its character. This is, in some respects, an advantage, but its tendency with the blind is to keep them dependent, and make them mere receivers of the words and thoughts of others. Under the present system, enforced by the necessities of the case, the teacher is obliged to

read over slowly and carefully to the class the lesson for the following day. At least one half the time allotted to the recitation has to be thus spent. By the use of a proper text-book, each pupil having one, as in schools for the seeing, and preparing the lesson beforehand, the teacher gains the whole hour for oral instruction, using the lesson prepared by the pupils as a foundation upon which to develop thought and impart instruction. A properly arranged text-book is thus a help of incalculable value to the teacher in furnishing a plan for the course, and a subject for the recitation.

When it is remembered that there is no limit to the education that a blind person may acquire; that a scholar blind from infancy, Nicholas Saunderson, succeeded to Sir Isaac Newton's place in Cambridge University, England, lecturing with great success upon optics and the laws of light; that men, blind from youth, have become eminent as authors, artists, clergymen, naturalists, and statesmen; that our work aims, first, to provide educational books for the youthful blind in the various institutions, books of reference for the blind students, and, finally, works of general literature for the blind everywhere, its importance can be appreciated.

The work of the American Printing House for the Blind was not begun from a sentimental feeling of pity for a class of unfortunates, but from a deep sense of its educational importance. As its name implies, it was intended from the beginning to embrace the whole continent. Many things have combined to delay and limit its work. It was hoped that, by the legislative action in each State, auxiliary boards, contributing to its resources, might be formed. The effort has been earnestly made, but the practical difficulties in the way have been too great.

At the late meeting of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held in Philadelphia in August, 1876, resolutions were unanimously adopted commendatory of the American Printing House for the Blind, and appointing a committee of five Superintendents to memorialize Congress, in the name of the Association, upon the great importance of the work of printing for the blind, and the expediency of endowing the American Printing House for the Blind with a permanent subsidy that shall secure to the blind of the whole country the advantages now enjoyed by a few of the States through its work.

The committee prepared a memorial to Congress in accordance with these instructions, and, obtaining the signatures of the Superintendents and teachers of the Institutions for the Blind not represented at the meeting in Philadelphia, sent it to Congress; and there is now pending

in the House of Representatives a bill providing for the appropriation of a sum of money, that, if obtained, will make the work of the American Printing House for the Blind universal in its scope over the entire country.

The memorial and bill are as follows:

TO THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

We, the undersigned Trustees, Superintendents, and Teachers of the various State Institutions for the Blind in the United States, representing the interests of over thirty thousand blind persons, respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to take under your wise consideration the present condition and needs of the American system of the education of the blind.

In 1833, simultaneously in three of the States of the Union, the education of the blind was formally begun in America. Then it was an experiment; it has been advanced since then with the spirit and zeal of our people, until now its practical usefulness is thoroughly established.

From the outset the great need of embossed books was keenly felt, and through the untiring efforts of a few philanthropists the entire Bible was printed for the blind, and a few text-books have been slowly added from time to time.

But the manufacture of embossed books is expensive, and the demand is so slight that it affords no inducement to private enterprise to engage in it. As the work of the education of the blind increases, the need is felt more and more keenly for improved appliances and modern text-books.

Heretofore the wants of the blind have been but scantily met by fitful contributions obtained at great trouble and expense. We therefore entreat your honorable body to make some provision by which the great work of providing text-books and standard literature and other educational appliances for the blind may no longer depend upon the remittent charity of the benevolent, or the precarious wisdom of a few local Legislatures, but may be permanently carried on in a manner commensurate with the important principles involved.

We make this appeal for a numerous class of the most hopeful of all the defective classes of mankind; relying not only upon your far-seeing wisdom, which has often before extended material aid in other cases to the cause of education, but to your high sense of justice, which we trust will give impartial aid to these our sightless wards, for whom we humbly pray.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

WHEREAS, The Trustees, Superintendents, and Teachers of the various State and public Institutions for the Instruction of the Blind, representing the interests of over thirty thousand blind persons in the United States, have united in a petition to Congress to take into consideration the needs of the blind in the United States; and whereas, the Association of the American Instructors of the Blind, at their session in Phila-

delphia, in August, 1876, representing twenty-six State and public Institutions for the Instruction of the Blind, have set forth in a series of resolutions that the especial needs of the blind are embossed books and tangible apparatus, and have recommended that if any aid should be given by Congress it would most efficiently come through increasing the means of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Ky.; and whereas, it appears that the Kentucky Legislature in 1858, by an act of special legislation, declared James Guthrie, W. F. Bullock, Theodore S. Bell, Bryce M. Patten, John Milton, H. T. Curd, and A. O. Brannin, and their successors, a body-corporate, under the name and style of the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, with the avowed purpose of printing books and making apparatus for the instruction of the blind of the United States for general distribution, and for the sake of philanthropy, and with no desire for pecuniary gain; and whereas, the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware have made appropriations for the aid of said American Printing House for the Blind, of which, on account of the outbreak of the civil war, only a small part of the money appropriated by the first three named States was ever available; and whereas, by the money from the States of Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware, a Printing House for the Blind was established, and is now supplied with presses, type, stereotype foundry, steam engine, a well-equipped bindery, and all the appliances necessary for the manufacture of embossed books, and has for the last ten years been manufacturing embossed books superior in every way to any manufactured elsewhere, which have been distributed gratuitously to the blind in the States of Kentucky, New Jersey, and Delaware, by which the blind in those States have been very much benefited; and whereas, it is desirable that the blind of the whole country should be equally benefited, and the intentions of the trustees to establish an educational institution of the most practical beneficence and wisest philanthropy upon a national basis should be accomplished, inasmuch as the Education of the Blind is a subject of national importance; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

I. That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, out of money in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and hereby is, set apart as a perpetual fund for the purpose of aiding the Education of the Blind in the United States of America, through the American Printing House for the Blind.

II. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby directed to hold said sum in trust for the purpose aforesaid. And it shall be his duty, upon the passage of this act, to invest said sum in United States interest-bearing bonds, and, upon their maturity, to re-invest their proceeds in other United States interest-bearing bonds, and so on forever.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized to pay over, semi-annually, to the Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and chartered in 1858 by the Legislature of Kentucky, upon the requisition of

their President, countersigned by their Treasurer, the semi-annual interest upon the said bonds, upon the following conditions: 1st. The income upon the bonds thus held in trust for the education of the blind shall be expended by the Trustees of the American Printing House each year in manufacturing and furnishing embossed books for the blind, and tangible apparatus for their instruction. And the total amount of such books and apparatus, so manufactured and furnished by this income, shall each year be distributed among all the public Institutions for the Blind, upon the requisition of its Superintendent, duly certified by its Board of Trustees. The basis of such distribution shall be the total number of pupils in all the public Institutions for the Blind, to be authenticated in such manner and as often as the Trustees of the said American Printing House shall require; and each Institution shall receive, in books and apparatus, that portion of the total income of said bonds held by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in trust for the education of the blind, as is shown by the ratio between the number of pupils in that Institution for the Education of the Blind and the total number of pupils in all the public Institutions for the Blind, which ratio shall be computed upon the first Monday in January of each year. 2d. No part of the income from said bonds shall be expended in the erection or leasing of buildings. 3d. No profit shall be put upon any books or tangible apparatus for the instruction of the blind manufactured or furnished by the Trustees of said American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, and the price put upon each article so manufactured or furnished shall be only its actual cost. 4th. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall have the authority to withhold the income arising from said bonds thus set apart for the education of the blind of the United States, whenever he shall receive satisfactory proof that the Trustees of said American Printing House for the Blind, located in Louisville, Kentucky, are not using the income from these bonds for the benefit of the blind in the public Institutions for the Education of the Blind in the United States. 5th. Before any money be paid to the Treasurer of the American Printing House for the Blind by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the Treasurer of the American Printing House for the Blind shall execute a bond, with two approved securities, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, which shall be held by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and shall be renewed every two years. 6th. The Superintendents of the various public Institutions for the Education of the Blind in the United States shall each, *ex officio*, be a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind, located in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

IV. The Trustees of said American Printing House for the Blind shall annually make, to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, a report of the items of their expenditure of the income of said bonds during the year preceding their report, and shall annually furnish him with a voucher from each public Institution for the Education of the Blind, showing that the amount of books and tangible apparatus due has been received.

V. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.

These were presented to Congress by the Hon. Henry Watterson during the second session of the Fourty-fourth Congress. The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed. The settlement of the Presidential question absorbed the attention of Congress at that time, and the bill was never reported from the committee. November 5th, 1877, Hon. Albert S. Willis again presented the bill, and it is now in the hands of the committee. Every friend of the blind is anxious for its passage. It seems to be generally conceded that, both by expediency and precedent, Congress has the right to encourage education by special appropriation.

National aid has repeatedly been given to local institutions, and now, where aid is asked for a large class, whose claims have heretofore been ignored by the nation, but who, of all the defective classes, give the most hopeful and satisfactory returns for all efforts made in their behalf, it ought not to be withheld.

Kentucky has, by her wise generosity in establishing and maintaining the American Printing House for the Blind, largely promoted the efficiency of her own School for the Blind, and has also given a new impulse and stimulus to the education of the blind everywhere. Even if the benefits of the work had been confined to the blind of Kentucky alone, these benefits could not be measured. It is within bounds to say that the educational power of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind has been more than doubled by the influence of the work of the American Printing House for the Blind. In seeing this result secured for the blind wards of Kentucky alone, we should feel repaid for our labor; but knowing the educational needs of the blind, and how much can be done through the American Printing House for the Blind to meet these wants, we do not propose to rest content until every other State in our Union enjoys as fully as Kentucky the benefits of its work. And to bring this about we invite the cordial aid of all good men.

The report of the Treasurer for the year is appended, and also a list of the books published and for sale by the American Printing House for the Blind. All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. BULLOCK, *President.*

T. S. BELL,

Z. M. SHERLEY,

WM. KENDRICK,

JOHN G. BARRET,

JOHN. P. MORTON,

W. N. HALDEMAN.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By balance on hand December 31, 1876.	\$1,387 49
Received from State of Kentucky during 1877	7,492 50
Received from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware during 1877 . .	800 00
Received from sales of books during 1877	1,512 07
Total amount received during 1877.	\$11,192 06
Total expenses during 1877	4,305 91
Balance on hand December 31, 1877	\$6,886 15

J. G. BARRET, *Treasurer.*

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE AMERICAN PRINT- ING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Multiplication tables, by the 100.	\$2 00
Alphabet sheets, by the 100	50
New York Point Alphabet sheets, by the 100	1 00
Writing cards, by the 100	8 00
Dictionary of Musical Terms	3 00
Life and Beauties of Shakspeare	3 00
Etymology—a class-book	3 25
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History of English Literature, by Rev. Stopford Brooke	3 50
Butler's English Grammar, 2 vols.	5 00
Prize Essays, by blind authors, upon the Employments of the Blind.	1 50
Boone and other Pioneers	3 00
Theory of Sound in Relation to Music, by Prof. Blaserna. International Scientific Series (in press).	
Primer in New York Point (in press).	



THE AMERICAN

Printing House for the Blind

OF LOUISVILLE, KY. TO WHICH THE

NATIONAL PRINTING ASSOCIATION

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Is now auxiliary, provides for the Blind in the United States, facilities for Instruction not heretofore enjoyed, viz :

A Series of Text-Books, General Literature. Illustrative Apparatus in relief, with other means of acquiring a thorough education.

These Books, being expensive to print, and the demand limited to the Blind, there is no inducement for Booksellers to engage in it.

There are 20,000 Blind in the United States. When it is considered that only about ten per cent. of them are able to purchase Books and Apparatus suitable for their instruction or enjoyment, the valuable benevolent character of this Association may well be understood.

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CERTIFICATES:

All enterprises to relieve the afflicted receive the support of the philanthropic, and and but few afflictions equal that of blindness.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1869.

With all my heart I concur.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Vice-President.

This enterprise deserves encouragement and support.

WM. W. BELKNAP.

Secretary of War.

Nov. 11, 1869.

I join in commending the enterprise.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of Treasury.

Nov. 11, 1869.

TREASURY OF U. S., WASH.

Nov. 11, 1869.

I heartily commend Mr. Hall and his enterprise.

F. E. SPINNER.

U. S. Treasurer.

I cheerfully express my approval of printing musical and literary works for the blind.

SAULSBURY,

Governor of Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 1869.

Next to the deprivation of reason, no loss seems to be so great as that of sight, and all natures seem to be touched by such misfortune.

THEO. F. RANDOLPH,

Governor of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4, 1870.

The following well known gentlemen have also given to the enterprise their hearty approval and support:

JAMES F. WOOD, *Bishop of Philadelphia.*

BISHOP E. S. JAMES.

BISHOP THOMAS BECKER.

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R. E. FENTON, *U. S. Senator, New York.*

DAVID D. PORTER, *Vice-Admiral.*

JAS. G. BLAINE, *Speaker House of Reps.*

CHAS. SUMNER, *U. S. Senator, Mass.*

S. C. POMEROY, *U. S. Senator, Kansas.*

SIMON CAMERON, *U. S. Senator, Penna.*

I know of no other element likely to confer so much enjoyment to the blind as music, and I rejoice to see steps taken to supply them with books which their fingers can see to read.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 25, 1870.

Every earnest work in aid of those who are deprived of sight, deserves most hearty encouragement.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Governor of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov., 1869.

I cordially concur in the above.

HAMILTON FISH.

Secretary of State.

Nov. 12, 1869.

Those who in the providence of God, have been deprived of the use of their faculties, yet compelled to maintain an unequal struggle with adversity and penury, seem to me fairly entitled to the active sympathy and generous consideration of the fortunate. They are bills drawn on the generosity of mankind by Infinite Love, and it is a shame if they are ever dishonored.

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

An enterprise that will make the Blind "to see," must meet the hearty encouragement of all men.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

General, U. S. A.

God be thanked that we his children can lighten the burden of his smitten ones.

HENRY WILSON,

U. S. Senator, Massachusetts.

JOS. S. FOWLER, *U. S. Senator, Tenn.*

JUSTIN S. MORRILL, *U. S. Senator, Vt.*

O. P. MORTON, *U. S. Senator, Indiana.*

H. R. REVELS, *U. S. Senator, Mississippi.*

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To the Friends of the Blind.

In furtherance of the great object set forth of furnishing an ample supply of Books, Maps, and other apparatus for the Blind, at a reduced cost, and without charge to the Indigent Blind, **S. P. RUGGLES, Esq.**, of Boston, Mass., the distinguished inventor of the Printing Press for books in relief, and other educational facilities, has most liberally offered, through the "*Convention of American Instructors of the Blind*," and this and other organizations, to devote his time, means, and scientific and mechanical inventions for the benefit of *all* the Blind in the country.

MR. RUGGLES has two Printing Presses with steam-power, and offers to print, for all Institutions or persons, free of cost for power and supervision.

The eminent services MR. RUGGLES has already rendered in this benevolent work—his successful inventions in other departments of mechanical science—and his ample means—give promise of still greater improvements, which will enrol his name as a Benefactor of the Blind.





